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PRICE 10 CENTS

# LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



THE CHARLES DEXTER WALKER PRESS

DRAWN ESPECIALLY FOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY BY Z. K. NIKOLAKI

NET CIRCULATION OF THIS ISSUE GUARANTEED TO BE OVER A QUARTER OF A MILLION



**YOUR** photographs will be more artistic if you use the film that has chromatic balance.

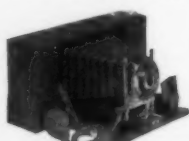
Nature is a riot of color. To portray Nature faithfully by photography requires a rendering of each color tone in its correct value. Notice the multitude of tones in the landscape above. A few are indicated on the margins. Yet many of the softer gradations of the original photograph were lost in the mechanical process of its reproduction in this magazine.

You can make photographs with great range of tone and richness of color values if you use

## The "ANSCO" Film

Because of its extraordinary qualities in properly interpreting varied tones, this film produces results not possible heretofore without special orthochromatic apparatus. It places new possibilities in art photography within the reach of every amateur.

AnSCO Film are easy to work and handle. They have exceptional speed and latitude, minimizing uncertainty. Non-curling; non-halation; offsetting is prevented by perfectly non-actinic black paper and properly-prepared emulsion. Made in sizes to fit any film camera. Cost no more than ordinary kinds.



No. 10 ANSCO.  
3 1/4 x 5 1/2

ANSCO COMPANY,

Give your negatives the best chance by printing with CYKO Paper. Insist that others who do work for you use CYKO.

The AnSCO line comprises cameras, chemicals, everything needed by professional or amateur. Sold by progressive independent dealers everywhere. Look for the AnSCO Sign and buy where you see it.

Beautiful Camera Catalog, also Two-volume Photographic Library—Free. Ask your dealer or write to



Binghamton, N. Y.



## WANTED—RIDER AGENTS

in each town and district to ride and exhibit a sample 1910 Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write at once for full particulars and special offer.

**NO MONEY REQUIRED** until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, *prepay freight*, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle you may ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent.

**LOW FACTORY PRICES** We furnish the highest grade bicycles. It is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogue and learn our unheard of factory prices and *remain valid special offer*.

**YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED** when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the *wonderful low prices* we can make you. We sell the highest grade bicycles at *lower prices* than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost. **BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

**SECOND HAND BICYCLES**—a limited number taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores will be closed out at once, at \$3 to \$8 each. Descriptive bargain list mailed free.

**TIRES, COASTER BRAKE** rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, parts, repairs and everything in the bicycle line at *half usual prices*. Interesting matter and useful information. It only costs a postal to get everything. Write it now.

**MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 174, CHICAGO, ILL.**

## GRATIS

Beautiful drawing by Penrhyn Stanlaws sent without charge with every order for our new illustrated catalogue.

By James Montgomery Flagg.



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THE HYPNOTIST:

"Now you both believe you can't live without each other."

Photogravure in sepia, 15x18

One dollar

An acceptable engagement gift to the large army of hypnotized young men and women. :: :: ::

Send ten cents for complete catalogue of prints. :: :: ::

Leslie-Judge Company

225 Fifth Avenue  
New York

Trade supplied by the W. R. Anderson Co., 32 Union Square, New York

## A Tourist's Paradise.

SINCE Manchuria and Korea have been opened to the world, American and European tourists have been flocking to these picturesque centers of ancient barbarian civilization. In the last few years progress in these places has been so rapid that they are spoken of as "Europeanized." There is an American-standard gauge railway, with American cars, locomotives and rails, across all of Korea, and one can travel in comfort to the banks of the Yalu. Those historic banks are lined with rafts of timber brought from the headwaters of the river and are about to be joined with a great steel railway bridge. The Russians brought to Manchuria droskies and the Japanese brought their jinrikishas. These latter people have since provided electric cars more luxurious and up to date than some of those seen in our own cities. A Japanese laboratory at Darien is already discovering scientific short cuts for the development of the country. Scientists assure us that wild silk or pongee is the future great crop of Manchuria. Beans form one of the principal articles of commerce and agriculture and by Manchuria's crop alone the whole world could be supplied. As one journeys across the prairies, no sign of the late war remains. Far into the horizon stretch fields of beans and sorghum.

The houses fortunately are no longer the mud huts so common during the Russian occupation, but are built of bamboo after the Japanese style, or of stone after the European style. Port Arthur is now a well-paved and flourishing town. Every wreck has been raised from the harbor and sold; every scrap of iron, every fragment of the dead have been dredged from their resting places and disposed of. The South Manchurian Railway was only a tract without bridges or rolling stock when the Japanese acquired it. They floated a loan of \$100,000,000 at five per cent. and double-tracked the road with steel rails from Pittsburgh, equipped it with locomotives from Philadelphia, Pullman cars from Chicago and spent more money in the purchase of accessories in America than any other nation has done. Manchuria and Korea are the lands of to-morrow. The dawn of a new civilization has risen on their horizon.

## Go South, Young Man!

DURING the last five years 312,614 citizens, carrying with them money and property valued at \$312,000,000, have moved into Canada from the United States. Taking this emigration as a text, Representative Ransdell, of Louisiana, in a speech in the House, argued that this movement ought to be turned Southward, showing that the South is able to offer farm lands as productive and rewarding as anything across the border and affording likewise an abundance of city employment for those young people who are anxious to leave the country. The scorching drought which has done so much harm to crops in the Canadian Northwest carries its lesson, also. The vast possibilities of the South, which, after a long-delayed awakening, now moves forward with amazing rapidity, the country as a whole is just beginning to realize. Nature has endowed her richly in ores and soil, and, coincident with a better development of these natural resources, manufacturing on a large scale has had its birth, so that to day the South offers to the ambitious young man better opportunities, covering a wider range, than can be found in any other part of the country.

"We can supply farms," says Representative Ransdell, "to many foreigners, and are anxious to receive all good immigrants of the Teutonic and Scandinavian races." But the South cannot expect to choose the best only of the immigrant class. When once the tide is turned in that direction, all classes who can hope to meet success under the economic conditions prevailing there will respond to the call. We are inclined to believe it will be discovered that a little competition with foreign labor will act as a wholesome stimulant to the negro laboring class of the South. But the South is not interested mainly in securing a share of European immigration; what it especially desires is to get our own citizens throughout the North and West to appreciate the great opportunities of the South for any person of industry and ambition.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

Always The Same Good Old

# BLATZ

MILWAUKEE

For Home, Buffet and Club

Expert Selection of the World's Best Hops — Choicest Malt — Brewed and Matured

The **BLATZ WAY**

THE FINEST BEER EVER BREWED

Ask for it at the Club, Cafe or Buffet  
INSIST ON "BLATZ"

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED DIRECT

"Swept by Ocean Breezes"

## BEAUTIFUL MANHATTAN BEACH

NEW YORK

The ideal summer resort for business men and their families, combining as it does the pleasures of the seashore with the accessibility of New York city hotels to the business and amusement centres

### AMERICA'S LEADING SEASHORE HOTELS

European Plan  
New York's Ideal Out of Door Restaurants.  
World Famous Band Concerts.  
Complete Accommodation for Motor Tourists.

## ORIENTAL HOTEL

Opens June 25.  
Joseph P. Graves, Mgr. (of Florida East Coast)

## MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

Opens June 12.  
Alfred S. Ames, Mgr. (of Waldorf-Astoria).  
N. Y. Office, Astor Court, op. Waldorf-Astoria.  
SEND FOR FOLDER.

PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE

"That is one candy we can eat all we want of. Mother says it is as good for us as bread and butter, and makes us healthy."

Lamont, Corliss & Co., Sole Agents,  
New York

## HARTSHORN

SHADE ROLLERS

Original and unequalled. Wood or tin rollers. "Improved" requires no tacks. Inventor's signature on genuine.

Stewart Hartshorn

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# LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

Copyright, 1910, by Leslie-Judge Company, Publishers.  
Entered at the Post-office at New York as Second-class Mail Matter.  
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"In God We Trust."

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Vol. CXI.

Thursday, July 28, 1910

No. 2864

## Waiting To Hear from Maine.

ON SEPTEMBER 6th Vermont will elect a Governor, two members of the House of Representatives and a Legislature which will choose a United States Senator. On September 12th Maine will elect a Governor, four members of the House and a Legislature which will name a Senator in place of Hale, who says he will retire next March. Those two States will elect the first members of the Sixty-second Congress. Vermont will elect all its Republican candidates for all the offices, but the situation in Maine is far more interesting. There is some doubt as to the result on Governor and in one or two of the congressional districts the Republican candidates have serious opposition. Bert M. Fernald, the Republican Governor who seeks re-election, had a lead of only a little more than seven thousand over Gardner, the Democratic candidate, two years ago, while Taft in that year had a plurality in that State of thirty thousand over Bryan. It is feared by many Republicans that Fernald is weaker now than he was then. Moreover, he has a stronger opponent now than he had at that time. This is Frederick W. Plaisted, mayor of Augusta. Possibly, too, the contest over the succession to Hale in the Senate will weaken the Republican State ticket, especially on Governor.

In 1880 the Democrats and Greenbackers of Maine united on Harris M. Plaisted for Governor and elected him. Frederick W. Plaisted is his son. He is making as active a canvass as his father did thirty years ago and apparently is as confident as the earlier Plaisted was. Tens of thousands of Republicans today remember the scare precipitated on their party in September, 1880, by the election of a Democrat as Governor of Maine. This seemed to portend defeat for the presidential ticket of Garfield and Arthur in November. That September setback forced Grant and Conkling to emerge from their seclusion. They threw themselves into the fight in the then October States of Ohio and Indiana and turned the current in the Republican direction. Maine elected the Republican presidential ticket in November, 1880, by defeating the Republican State ticket in September. The tide at that time throughout the country was in favor of the Democrats. If the presidential voting had taken place in September, Hancock would have won. The Plaisted portent forced all the Republicans into line and they saved their national ticket, though by a narrow margin. Possibly the present Plaisted, if he should be elected, may do a similar service for the Republicans in the congressional vote throughout the country in November.

## Our Flag upon the Seas.

FREE-TRADE Great Britain, in her attitude toward her shipping interests, has always acted upon the principle of high protection. When, thirty years ago, it was proposed to take the Asia mail contracts from an English and give them to a French company on the ground of economy, Mr. Crawford, protesting in the House of Commons against any foreign company being employed in the conveyance of English mails, said, "You may carry the principle of economy too far. Such a course of proceedings would be free trade gone mad. I think it is rather too much to expect that the interests of this country, commercial, social and political, should be made to depend upon the good-will of any foreign nation whatever." From the sentiment thus expressed, Great Britain has never deviated. The United States, on the contrary, has extended her protecting hand to everything and every interest except the merchant marine, and there she has acted on the principle of "free trade gone mad."

The mail subvention measure recently before Congress gave us an opportunity to begin to undo our folly. Many persons object to subsidizing vessels, but in this case "subsidy" is an inaccurate term. As Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, points out, there is no actual ship subsidy measure before Congress. Congress is not asked to give something for nothing, but simply to pay for certain important services rendered. For the ships thus paid for carrying the mails must be built under the inspection of the Navy Department, with reference to their use as auxiliary cruisers and fast transports or supply ships in case of war. The officers, too, of these ships, for an obvious reason, must be entirely American and the crews increasingly so. It should be borne in mind that American officers and crews cost more money and are difficult to obtain. The government is asked to spend some additional millions, but it is to get something in return which it needs and which it doesn't have now.

How much are we asked to spend, and where does the money come from which Congress is asked to appropriate for the aid of American shipping? It is the every-day business proposition of putting the

profits into the business. The ocean mail service shows a profit of some three millions of dollars, and this is to be put back into the service, thus extending it to the principal countries of South America and across the Pacific Ocean. Compared with the benefits the sum is insignificant, or compared with the \$40,000,000 which this Congress so readily appropriated for improving rivers and harbors, or with the amount twice that size spent for rivers and harbors three years ago. Compare this, too, with the expenditures of other nations. Exclusive of general ship subsidies and bounties, Great Britain spends upon mail lines almost ten million dollars a year, France more than five millions, Japan over four millions, Italy and Germany two and a half millions each, and the United States at present a million and a half. This is solely for mail subvention. England, in the last seventy years, has spent about \$300,000,000 for ship subsidies of one kind or another, and she looks upon the vast sum as money wisely expended.

## Leslie's Weekly on the Coast.

EVERY reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY will be glad to know that the recent opening of the Leslie-Judge Company's office in the wonderful city of Seattle, on the Pacific coast, was made the occasion, by the leading newspapers of that great and growing city, of the most cordial and kindly comment. The *Post-Intelligencer* spoke of the "consistent friendship for Seattle" which both LESLIE'S WEEKLY and *Judge* have always shown and the *Times* recalled the special exposition numbers of both publications which were printed at the time when many Eastern periodicals were questioning the success of the world's fair at Seattle. The *Times* says that an Eastern visitor asked the exposition people what the publicity that LESLIE'S WEEKLY and *Judge* had given to it had cost, saying it must have been at least ten thousand dollars, and "was astounded to learn that it was entirely gratuitous and voluntary." The *Post-Intelligencer* says that, "Unlike some other illustrated periodicals, LESLIE'S WEEKLY and *Judge* did not exploit the exposition as a lure for advertising and they did not solicit a dollar's worth of business on the strength of it." This is true. We felt that Seattle was making a tremendous sacrifice to insure the success of its exposition and that the patriotic purpose behind the movement, which was a striking demonstration of the wonderful wealth of the Pacific coast, deserved the heartiest encouragement of the press and the people. Seattle is but the first of the Pacific coast offices that Leslie-Judge Company is to establish. We purpose hereafter to pay more attention than ever before to news events in the West, Northwest and on the Pacific coast. Westward the star of empire still takes its way.

## Sunday Closing of Drug Stores.

IN THE interest of the general movement to give every person one day's rest in seven, the successful Sunday-closing experience of the Bowman & Co. drug stores, at Oakland, Cal., deserves the widest publicity. The drug store, in the view of most people, is the one establishment that should have an open door every day of the year. Bowman & Co. have demonstrated, however, that this is not necessary, either from the standpoint of profits or the desire which every good druggist has to serve the public in all cases of real need. When, in 1907, this firm began closing its stores on Sundays, except between nine a. m. and two p. m., the Sunday trade was a very substantial portion of the whole business. Letters were sent to all their customers and "ads." were inserted in the local papers informing the public of the move, giving reasons therefor and asking for expressions of approval or disapproval. Of the thousands of replies received, two only were unfavorable. After nearly three years' experience, the company finds it is serving the needs of the community as fully as formerly and with no loss of business. In the interests of their employees they have been able so to adjust their shifts that no man in their employ has to work all day on Sunday oftener than about once in eight weeks. In smaller communities or in the case of less prominently located stores, even better results in Sunday closing could be secured.

Long hours have always been a drawback to the drug business and when this is coupled with full service all day Sunday and throughout the evening, it turns away many promising young men, who seek other callings which allow more opportunity for culture and social enjoyment. Sunday closing, except at certain well-known hours, is solely a question of the public adjusting itself to the new order. With-

out any loss to the people in general, it will mean a higher standard of living for thousands of druggists and it should prevail as much in the large cities as it now does in small towns and villages.

## The Plain Truth.

SEVERAL of the magazines have lost a great deal of their influence and correspondingly of their value as advertising mediums by the militant and muck-raking character some of them have assumed in the last few years." This is the statement of the *Chicago Mail Order Journal*. It has a strong foundation of truth, as was disclosed by the recent incisive remarks made by President Fred W. Simons, at the annual meeting of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers of the United States, at Philadelphia. If all the thoughtful readers of the United States would refuse to patronize the muck-raking publications, they would disappear from the face of the earth.

THIRTY thousand dollars is a lot of money. It is the fortune that some skillful aviator may win in a couple of days. It is the prize offered by the *New York World* to the man who flies from New York to St. Louis or from St. Louis to New York in the same aeroplane within one hundred hours. The aviator may start from either city at any time between August 15th and January 1st, 1911, choose his own route and make as many stops as necessary to get gasoline and make repairs. No entrance fee is required. A fairer or more generous offer has never yet been made and it is pretty safe to believe that, just as the *World's* ten-thousand-dollar prize for a flight between Albany and New York was so handsomely won by Glenn H. Curtiss, so will Mr. Curtiss or some other skillful aeronaut win the thirty-thousand-dollar prize of our enterprising contemporary.

IF THE Prohibition party does not give Bryan the nomination for the presidency in 1912, it will not be Bryan's fault. His announcement that in the coming campaign in Nebraska he will seek "to divorce the Democratic party from the liquor interests through the medium of county option" is significant. It means that the Democratic party, which in the past has been so largely controlled by the liquor element, will have no further use for Bryan. If the Prohibition party will take him up, it will find in his popularity and winning eloquence its strongest attraction. We never believed that Bryan cared so much for the presidency as he did for the publicity that enabled him, through his lectures and writing, to become independently wealthy. If the Prohibition party will give him the presidential nomination, his income as a writer and lecturer will not be interfered with. It is only fair that in return for his support the Prohibitionists should give him the opportunity he seeks to add to his wealth.

THAT was a splendid, generous and hearty tribute—and no one can say it was undeserved—that Colonel Roosevelt paid to Governor Hughes on the occasion of his meeting with the latter at the Harvard alumni gathering. It was the first opportunity the ex-President had, since his return from abroad, to talk with the strenuous Governor of New York State. As might have been naturally anticipated, it did not require many minutes for Colonel Roosevelt to decide whether or not he stood with Governor Hughes in his fight for decent politics in New York. When introducing Governor Hughes at the alumni meeting, Mr. Roosevelt made the confession that "our Governor has a very persuasive way with him." He added that he had intended to keep clear from any kind of public or political question, but, after talking with Governor Hughes, he felt that he had to help him out. Then came these splendid words of admiration from the lips of the ex-President: "We have grown increasingly to honor him and to recognize in him a man who possesses the same inflexible standard of honor that is possessed by your Governor here in Massachusetts, a man who, without fear, acts as your Governor has acted, as he conceives the interests of the people to demand. It is a fortunate thing for New York and it is also a fortunate thing for the United States that New York should have as its chief executive a public servant of the stamp of Governor Hughes." We have observed criticism, on the part of one of the minor bosses, of Colonel Roosevelt's "perspicacity." We have never had the slightest doubt as to his ability to take care of himself and to look after his opponents. The attitude of Mr. Roosevelt toward Governor Hughes is like a ray of light in a darkened sky to the Republican party in New York. Let the housecleaning go on!



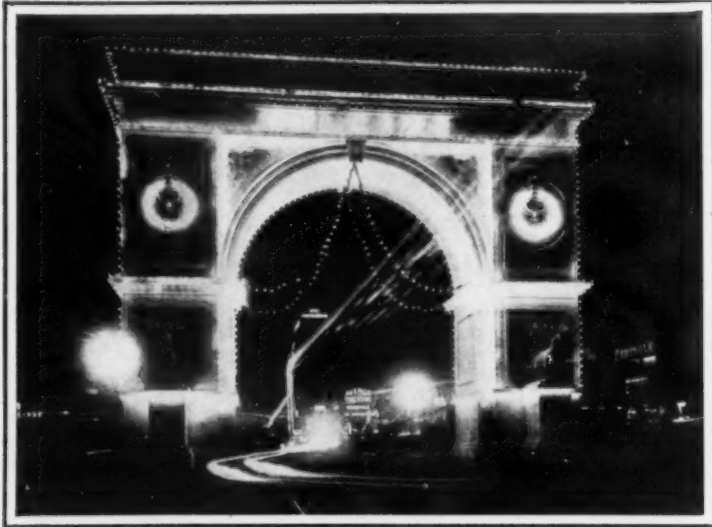
# With the Passing Show



**DES MOINES LAYS THE CORNER-STONE FOR A NEW CITY HALL.**  
The great gathering which attended the recent ceremonies at the foundation of the new municipal building. The fine structure is to cost three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.



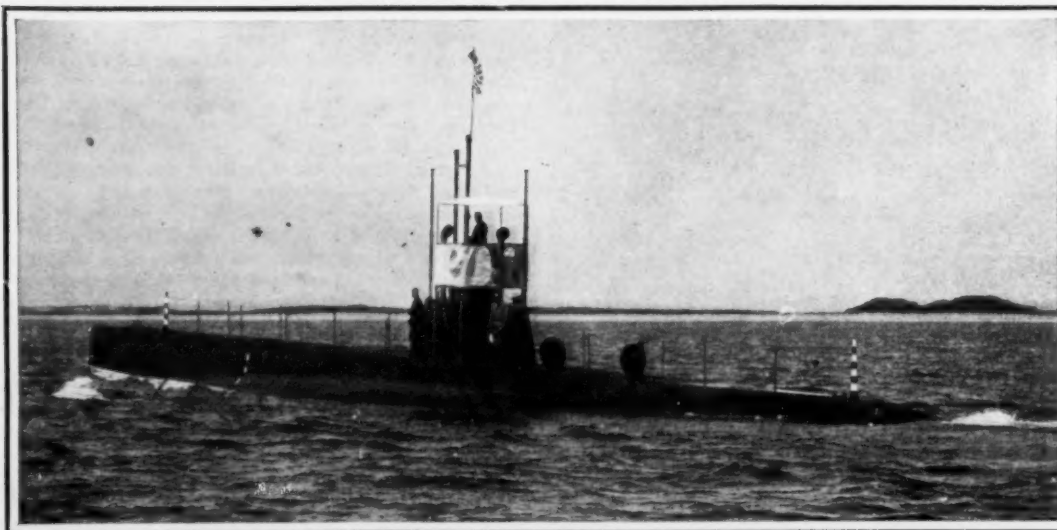
**HOW ZEPPELIN'S LATEST AIRSHIP CARRIED HER PASSENGERS.**  
Aboard the *Deutschland* on the morning of June 28th, just before a hurricane wrecked the dirigible balloon in a German forest. None of the passengers was injured.



**DETROIT'S MAGNIFICENT WELCOME TO THE ELKS.**  
During the Elks' convention at Detroit on July 11 many interesting facts were brought out in the report of the retiring Grand Exalted Ruler, Mr. Sammis. The net increase in membership during the year was 26,242. Only one lodge surrendered its charter. Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, has the largest membership, 2,841; New York City is second with 2,745; Pennsylvania leads the States in membership. Since 1880 the Order has spent in charity the sum of \$3,347,248. The total assets of the Grand Lodge amount to \$296,790. The total value of the Elks' buildings throughout the country is \$17,799,282. The present membership of the order is 331,288, made up of 1,206 lodges.



**WAITING FOR THE GRAND PARADE.**



**THE FIRST SUBMARINE TO COMPLETE AN OCEAN VOYAGE ALONE.**  
The *Salmon*, the new United States submarine boat which recently completed, unattended, a voyage from Boston to Bermuda. She maintained an average speed of 8½ knots during the trip.—Copyright, 1909, by Muller.



**THE PASSING OF CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.**  
Bringing the casket from St. James Church, Chicago. Every member of the United States Supreme Court was present at the ceremony.



**SPECTACULAR BLAZE IN NEW YORK.**  
On July 16, the superstructure of Pier No. 14, North River, was destroyed and the freight steamer *H. F. Dimock* was crippled, the passenger steamer *Harvard* scorched, and eight coal barges were completely destroyed with their freight, by what proved to be one of the fiercest conflagrations ever witnessed in New York City. The damage is estimated at over \$500,000. So far as is known no lives were lost. It is estimated that twenty thousand persons saw the blaze.



**FATAL ACCIDENT AT ASBURY PARK.**  
During a carnival on July 8, the bridge connecting Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, while crowded with spectators, suddenly gave way. One person was killed and seven were injured. No cause is given for the accident, but it is believed that the weight capacity of the bridge was heavily over-taxed at the time of the catastrophe.

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# People Talked About



C. W. POST.  
He is willing personally to pay Colonel Roosevelt \$100,000 a year to head a national industrial league.

THE What-To-Do-with-Roosevelt Club seems to have solved the problem before the house—to its own satisfaction. We have not, as yet, heard from Mr. Roosevelt on the subject. C. W. Post, the famous manufacturer and publicist of Battle Creek, Mich., is willing personally to pay him one hundred thousand dollars a year if he will be active president of the National Trades and Workers' Association. He describes the association as a labor union which does not countenance strikes, boycotts, lock-outs or any form of coercion. The headquarters are at Battle Creek. It stands for industrial freedom. With Colonel Roosevelt as president, thinks Mr. Post, the association's membership would jump to a couple of million in one year. Explaining the aims of the organization, he adds, "It is a body of craftsmen and workers organized for fraternal and benevolent purposes. It relies solely upon mediation and public opinion for the settlement of differences regarding wages, hours and conditions."

THE RETIREMENT of the hard-working and popular secretary to Governor Hughes, Colonel Robert H. Fuller, resulted in the promotion of Colonel George Curtis Treadwell from the post of military secretary to that of private secretary, a compliment well deserved by a most faithful public officer. Lieutenant Frederick M. Crossett, an old college associate and intimate friend of Governor Hughes, has succeeded Colonel Treadwell as military secretary.



JARED Y. SANDERS,  
The militant Governor of Louisiana, who will represent that State in the Senate.

THIS coming December Jared Y. Sanders will relinquish the title of Governor of the State of Louisiana, take a train to the Capital City and enter the United States Senate as a member of that tribunal. He will succeed Samuel D. McEnery, recently deceased, and will serve until March 3d, 1915. Governor Sanders is a militant reformer, one of the new-type Southern statesmen, foe to "rednecks" and radical legislation. He was born in Louisiana, forty-one years ago. He began his law practice in 1891. The next year he was a member of the State house of representatives, to which he was elected in the noted "lottery campaign" as the anti-lottery candidate. He had been speaker of the lower house of the general assembly, a State senator and Lieutenant-Governor. One of his achievements resulted in the inclusion of the present suffrage feature in the State constitution. No doubt New Orleans is congratulating itself on the fact that the man who is booming her for the Panama exposition will be in the Senate and in a position to pull a few wires on behalf of the "big show."

WILLIAM O. CLARK, aged ninety-three, of Maryland, claims to be the oldest member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the only living veteran of the Black Hawk War.



HORACE M. KANOUSE,  
"The spiritualistic medium," who acknowledges that he humbugged believers for fifteen years.

FOR FIFTEEN years a thin, pale little man has been demonstrating weird powers of "spiritualism" to credulous devotees of the "science of the unseen." Many times his methods have been investigated by doubters and men of science, but they were baffled. Now, of his own volition, that "medium," Horace Monroe Kanouse, of St. Louis, announces himself a fraud and trickster; he reveals his work as chicanery and says that he is wearied of being a deceiver. The recent controversy over the unmasking of certain tricks of Eusapia Paladino makes his disclosures peculiarly interesting. Among the tricks that he exposes are those commonly resorted to by most of the "mediums," such as the raising of spirit hands from apertures in curtains, the production of strange winds, ghostly playing of musical instruments, firing of guns placed behind the "medium," materializing of spirits of the dead, hurling of sitting subjects about the room, table tapping and escaping from ropes. He calls his narrative, "How I Fooled the Scientists," and says that they are the easiest people in the world to deceive.



WILLIAM B. HOWLAND,  
Treasurer of the Outlook, and the new president of the Periodical Publishers' Association of America.

FORTY years ago William B. Howland was the typesetter, pressman and about everything else on the Gowanus (N. Y.) Gazette, at the princely salary of six dollars a week and board. He does not hesitate to say that he failed to receive the six dollars a week regularly and that the board was not of the best. Not many years later Mr. Howland bought a weekly paper at Kinderhook, N. Y., for twelve hundred dollars. His entire capital at that time amounted to about forty dollars. His credit was good and his ability and industry were better, and in a few years he was able to sell the paper for twenty-four hundred dollars and with this generous start in life was able to buy another weekly in a more prosperous field. He then ventured into the magazine field, marching steadily forward until at last his identification with the Outlook brought him the opportunity he sought and established him among the leading publishers of the United States. A pleasant talker, with an agreeable presence and a generous and kindly nature, Mr. Howland has made friends all his life. He was prominent in organizing the Periodical Publishers' Association of America, which embraces nearly all the leading magazines and weeklies, and his recent election to the presidency of that influential body was a well-deserved recognition of his popularity. The Outlook, with Mr. Howland in the management, and with the editorship in the hands of that rarely gifted gentleman, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and his equally gifted son, and with ex-President Roosevelt as contributing editor, has established its fame and reputation throughout the world.

WHEN Colonel Edward M. Knox, the well-known protectionist, recently returned from a trip around the world with Mrs. Knox, the employees of his stores and factories presented him with a beautiful loving cup in commemoration of his safe return. The presentation address was felicitously made by Superintendent Edward K. Cook. Colonel and Mrs. Knox had a delightful journey and were entertained in a charming manner by representatives of the American government at various important stations. The photograph we present herewith was taken in the gardens of Raffles' Hotel, at Singapore, Straits Settlement, in



A REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN TOURS THE WORLD.  
James Du Bois, American Consul-General at Singapore, Straits Settlement (at center), and Colonel and Mrs. Edward M. Knox on their trip around the world.

front of the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Knox. The gentleman in the center is the American consul-general, James Du Bois, who has represented his government with so much credit in several important stations abroad and whose cordial hospitality to American visitors to the Straits Settlement has endeared him to so many distinguished visitors from his home. The United States can well be proud of such a representative. Mr. Du Bois has been the recipient of the highest compliments from Colonel and Mrs. Knox since their return from their extended journey, and it is a pleasure to know that they come back in the best of health and with stronger American proclivities than ever, if that be possible.

THE Governor of Louisiana spoke of E. L. Chappuis as "one of the brightest business minds in the United States." In one hour he gained for himself a State-wide reputation as a financial organizer, and in a day financiers the country over were asking, "Who is this man that can raise millions in a day?" Mr. Chappuis is thirty-six years old. He was born on a farm and educated in a grammar school. He became a clerk, then a public accountant. He settled in New Orleans and out of a meager savings finished his education. In a few years he was the recognized dean of his profession in the South. When the exposition-seeking delegation went to Washington, Mr. Chappuis was one of the seekers. To him fell the task of formulating a financial plan for raising the millions of dollars necessary to secure the exposition for New Orleans. These plans, closely guarded as to secrecy until ready for submission, were so elaborate and attractive of conception that when they were submitted to a mass meeting of over three thousand prominent Louisianians, held in New Orleans, a quarter of a million dollars was raised in less than an hour, the remainder of a million guaranteed and the entire State government pledged to a four-million-dollar exposition tax fund, making the requisite five million dollars from Louisiana to guarantee the exposition to New Orleans. Mr. Chappuis has been elected secretary of the World's Panama Exposition. Pretty good rise that, from a twenty-dollar-a-week clerkship to the most important executive office of so stupendous an enterprise.



E. L. CHAPPUIS,  
The man whose work in organizing exposition plans made him famous in a day.

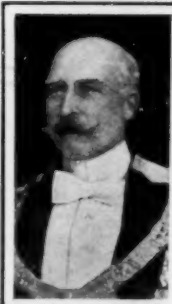
TWENTY years ago your office-boy, when not attending his "grandmother's funeral," would have waxed enthusiastic if you had asked him about "Jack" Tener. He was the star pitcher of the National Baseball League. To-day he is John K. Tener, congressman from Pennsylvania and Republican nominee for Governor of that State. He came to this country a young Irish immigrant, poor, in search of work. Now, besides his seat in Congress, he has attained to the grand exalted rulership of the Elks, and as a banker he would have no difficulty in getting his check cashed for a million dollars. From 1885 to 1889 he was pitcher for the Pittsburgh and Chicago baseball teams. In 1889 he was sent around the world as a member of the all-American team and treasurer of the outfit. He had complete charge of the financial end, and when he returned to the United States his accounts were audited and a surplus of seven cents was found. Then he decided that he could manage a business of his own. He went into real estate, then built houses and became prosperous enough to start a bank.



JOHN K. TENER.  
The former baseball pitcher aims to be Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

FANNY BROUGH, the actress, has opened an office in the Women's Press Club of London, for the publication of social and political literature of peculiar interest to women.

THE MAN who declined a throne is satisfied with a governor-generalship. King George's uncle, the Duke of Connaught, will succeed Earl Grey as the ruler of Canada. The duke could have wielded a scepter had he minded. In 1899 he and his son, Prince Arthur, renounced their claims to the throne of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, in favor of the Duke of Albany. In July of last year he retired from the inspector-generalship of the Mediterranean and was succeeded by Lord Kitchener. The Canadians seem to welcome his coming, for the bond between the mother country and her lustiest child will be strengthened. Then, too, the King's uncle brings the Dominion great social prestige, and promises, perhaps, a court, with the brilliance usually attendant upon such institutions. The duke is sixty years old. More than forty of those years were spent in the army service, where he has made a considerable reputation as warrior and military strategist. Unlike many of the "regal chosen," he believes that if a thing is worth doing, do it yourself, and don't acquire glory through the proxies of subordinates. He knows the odor of gunpowder on the field.



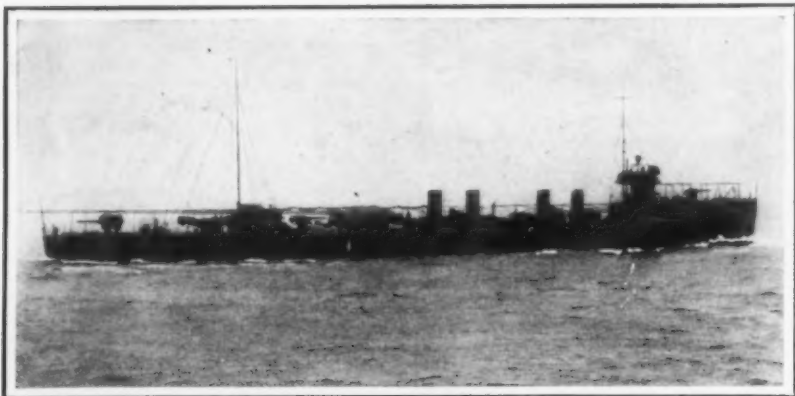
DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,  
The uncle of England's monarch, who will rule the great Dominion of Canada.



# Racing Torpedo-boat Destroyers

A THRILLING NARRATIVE OF A RECENT SPECTACULAR CONTEST WHICH IS UNEQUALED IN THE HISTORY OF THE NAVY

By an Eye-witness



U. S. S. "FLUSSER."

The fast torpedo-boat destroyer that won the recent epoch-making race.



U. S. S. "REID."

But for an accident to her machinery the Reid might have finished first.

TO THE general public the publication, in the newspapers of March 25th, of the information that the new torpedo-boat destroyers *Smith*, *Reid*, *Lamson*, *Flusser* and *Preston* had left Key West for Pensacola meant merely that five destroyers had started on a four-hundred-and-fifty-mile cruise. To the officers and men of the destroyers, however, the clearing of the northwest channel out of the Florida Keys meant the start of a race probably unequalled in the history of the navy—a race that endured, at top-notch speed, one-quarter of the way from Key West to Pensacola. The five destroyers mentioned are to all intents and purposes sister ships. Each has four boilers and a set of Parsons turbine engines, capable of delivering to three screw propellers approximately ten thousand horse-power. When it is considered that the boats in question have a displacement of only seven hundred tons, it does not require a wonderful imagination to form a mental estimate of the speed at which these engines are capable of propelling the boats over the water.

The regulations of the United States navy require these destroyers to undergo, once every quarter, a four-hour endurance test, at full power, under all four boilers. When the predominant spirit of competition now extant in the navy is considered, it may be readily understood how such a test would come to be regarded both by officers and by men in the light of a race between the boats concerned. Consequently, when the division lay at anchor at Key West, the general topic of conversation in every ward-room concerned the chances of each boat in the approaching test. The captains of the boats, all of them young officers, teeming with enthusiasm, were considering problems of draft, trim and coal consumption, while the engineer officers were impressing their crews with the necessity for the hardest work they had ever given in their years in the service. Nor did the enlisted personnel fail to come up to standard.

As soon as the last boat had cleared the north-west channel, Captain Day, of the *Smith*, the flagship, hauled down the signal of execution and the five destroyers swung into line, headed on their course for Pensacola, to begin the test. Black smoke poured out of all the funnels and the whirring of the fire-room blowers could be heard above the throbbing of the engines. All five boats dashed madly forward, but the race had not endured fifteen minutes before the *Reid* and the *Flusser* drew away from the field. The *Flusser* leading by about three hundred

yards, these sister ships had soon put several miles of open water between themselves and the other three.

Slowly the *Flusser* continued to draw ahead, steaming at a rate of 31.7 knots for the first hour. But at seven-fifteen, after the race had lasted an hour and a quarter, the *Reid* began to gain. In her fire-rooms, firemen and coal passers labored like lost souls trying to work their way out of hell. And every now and then a grimy face pressed against a port to ascertain the lead of the ship ahead. And now a wave of enthusiasm surged over fire-room and engine-room. The word had come from deck that the *Reid* was gaining on the *Flusser*. And, sure enough, foot by foot we drew up on our rival. On the bridge of the *Reid* a little knot of observers watched the ship ahead, their hearts in their throats. All hands wore immense goggles as a protection from smoke and cinders; this adornment, taken in consideration with the terrific speed, caused the man at the wheel to resemble a chauffeur rather than a helmsman. Gradually, in the gathering dusk, we crept up on the *Flusser* and finally passed her, three of our safety valves popping to show the way our firemen were working. And now the *Flusser*, which had led for an hour and a half, was fast falling into the ruck, until at last we could just make out roughly her hull by the light of the moon.

The *Reid* maintained her heart-breaking speed and all hands felt rather confident, as the turbines continued to spin like clockwork and the *Flusser* became a mere speck on the horizon. Of a sudden there came an ominous silence; the whir of the fire-room blowers ceased with the throb of the engines. We lost headway and finally came to a dead stop. Steam pouring out the smoke pipes told the observers on the bridge that they had drowned the fires in the forward boilers. A general rush to the fire-room disclosed the information that a little plug that affords a means for draining one of the main feed pumps had blown out. And this—in itself trivial—casualty necessitated drowning fires in boilers "A" and "B." Of course a new plug was inserted with little difficulty, but not before the *Flusser* had loomed up out of the distance, thundered down upon us, her crew yelling like maniacs and finally gained a hopeless lead. Meanwhile, the *Reid* lay dead in the water and across her bridge swept columns of dense smoke and a rain of sparks and cinders from the funnels of her rival, who was soon torching merrily a mile and a half ahead.

To make matters worse, the *Smith*, that had been a poor third, now dashed down upon us. This news was rushed to the fire-room, where the men redoubled

their efforts, with the result that the engines once more started and finally warmed up to their former speed of thirty-two knots. At this time the *Flusser* led by a mile and a half. It was eight-thirty; the race was to conclude at ten. Far in the distance flickered the lights of the *Flusser* and on the bridge of the *Reid* all hands alternated between straining their eyes into the darkness and scanning the dials of their watches. At first there was ample room for discussion when some one voiced the opinion that we were gaining. Soon, however, it was apparent to all that the *Flusser's* lights were looming brighter. We were gaining, without question.

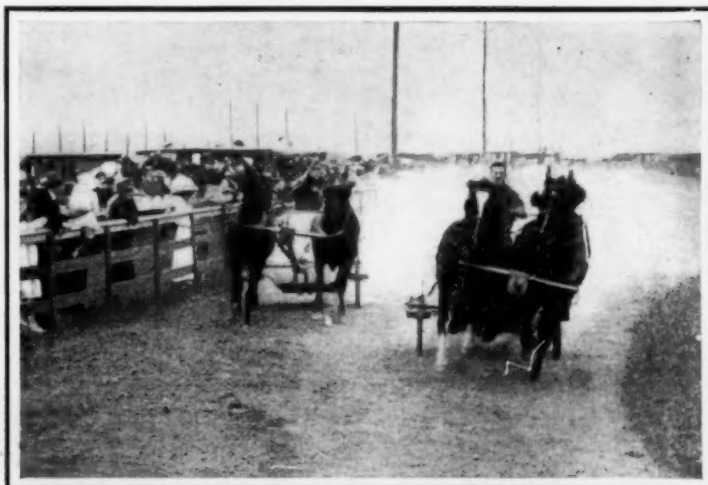
Later we learned that a message had gone to her engine-room: "Give her hell, boys! Here comes the *Reid*." And the *Reid* was, indeed, coming, as was evident from the fact that the *Flusser* led by only five hundred yards when, at ten o'clock, she slowed her engines to the standard cruising speed of twenty knots and waited for the others to overhaul her. Thus the full power endurance test became, this quarter, a race between the five fastest boats in our navy. In the four hours the *Flusser* had steamed one hundred and twenty-eight miles. Five hundred yards behind the *Flusser* finished the *Reid*, despite the fact her engines had been stopped for twelve minutes. The *Smith*, *Preston* and *Lamson* followed in the order named.

The race was one of the most thrilling, nerve-racking contests ever held in the navy. How little those who read the mere announcement in the newspapers realized what a battle royal it was. Plowing along through the water at such a terrific rate of speed gives one a new and peculiar sensation. No amount of quick going on land can compare with it. The eagerness of the men aboard ship made the sport all the more enjoyable. Their set, tense faces took on the ominous, "get-there spirit" of the American soldier or sailor in battle. I have seen close finishes at college boat races, watched with breathless interest the reckless speed of automobilists on the track, yelled my head off for my favorite horse, but never have I witnessed such exhilarating sport as this magnificent contest between Uncle Sam's powerful torpedo-boat destroyers. In a naval race it is sometimes very difficult to ascertain just which contestant is in the lead. Distances are always deceiving on the water, and if the boats happen to be on fairly even terms it is a problem to pick the leader. This all adds to the interest and excitement and to the uncertainty of the contest. It is needless to say that every man that had a part in the recent race will remember it to his last day. It was surely a "sight for the gods."



FIGHTING HARD IN THE PUSHBALL GAME.

All the contestants were Southampton (Long Island) society folks. The performance was given for charity and many weeks were spent in preparation. Pushball is something like American football, only the horses are forced to propel the huge ball from goal to goal.



ROUNDING THE TURN IN THE CHARIOT RACE.

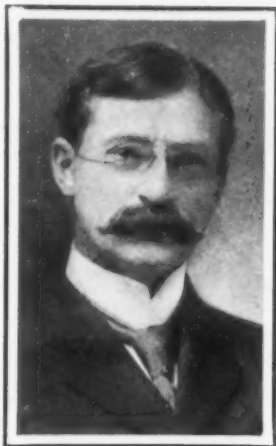
This proved to be one of the most exciting features of the day. The horses were driven at a furious gait, and the drivers made serious attempts to win. The clever manipulation of the Roman carts by the amateur drivers brought forth tumultuous applause from the many hundreds of delighted society spectators.

SPECTACULAR EVENTS AT A SOCIETY CIRCUS.



# Taft's Winning of the West

BY REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES F. SCOTT, OF KANSAS, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE



CONGRESSMAN CHARLES F. SCOTT, Of Kansas, who tells in a most enthusiastic way of Taft's Winning of the West.  
Copyrighted by Clinedinst.

**T**HE POLITICAL situation in Kansas and in the central West generally has changed materially in the last two months and very markedly in the last two weeks. There is no doubt that, upon the adjournment of the special session of Congress in August of last year, there was a general feeling of discontent and disappointment. The most

widely circulated and influential papers of that section, together with most of the popular magazines, attacked the Payne tariff law with great vehemence, declaring that it had been framed by emissaries of "the interests," that it was a revision upward instead of downward, that the schedules had been cunningly juggled in the interest of the East and to the detriment of the West and that the tariff pledge of the Republican platform had been violated in spirit and in letter. The same periodicals held Speaker Cannon and Senator Aldrich to be responsible for this alleged "betrayal of the people" and denounced all the Republican Senators and Representatives who had co-operated with them as traitors to their constituents.

For the most part, these newspapers and magazines refrained from open attack upon President Taft, but they were filled with covert insinuations which were even more damaging, to the effect that, while he was a good man, he was feeble of purpose and not made of stern enough stuff to cope with such veterans as Aldrich and Cannon, that he had lost his opportunity to redeem his pledges to the country by not getting earlier into the tariff fight and that in declaring the bill to be a good one, while not intentionally misleading the people, he had been himself misled by the agents of the interests. The cost of living was harped upon and every encouragement given to unscrupulous dealers to advance their prices on the plea that increase in tariff duties had made it necessary.

This determined and persistent campaign of defamation and detraction and false statement naturally did much to shape the sentiment of the people, who, having no original sources of information, were obliged to rely upon the published statements which were laid before them. Undoubtedly, therefore, there was a time, extending from last August and well into the recent winter, when Republicans generally, as well as Democrats, were convinced that the Payne tariff law was little less than infamous, that the Republican Senators and Representatives who co-operated to frame it were either deliberate traitors to the people or stupid tools of the "powers that prey," and that President Taft, while honest and well

intentioned, was weak and infirm of purpose. But there can be no possible doubt that this description would be far from applying to the present condition of public sentiment throughout Kansas and the other Western States.

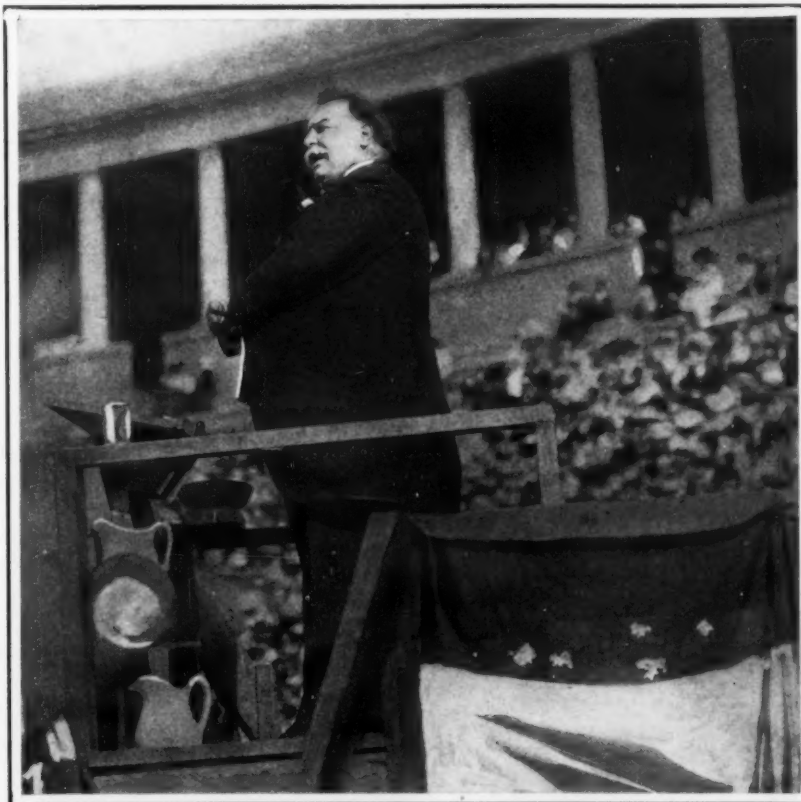
The truth concerning the tariff bill has been gradually but thoroughly percolating into every neighborhood. The dishonest merchant who boosted his prices under the encouragement afforded by the anti-administration newspapers found himself undersold by his honest competitor and prices resumed their legitimate level. The people gradually discovered that the increases in the new law, almost without exception, were upon articles of luxury and that not a single commodity in use by the average citizen—nothing he wears or eats or uses as a tool or implement—had been made higher by reason of the new tariff. They observed also that, under the stimulus of this new law and of settled conditions, labor had resumed employment, factories were crowded with orders, sidetracks and roundhouses were cleared of idle cars and dead locomotives, wages were increasing, the adverse balance in the national treasury was diminishing—in a word, that, judging by its influence upon the business of the country, the new law was a success, as the President from the beginning had declared it to be, and not a failure, as the muck-raking magazines and newspapers had denounced it. As they thought about the matter longer and came to know more nearly the truth in regard to it, the people began to change

their mind, also, as to the alleged iniquity of the position maintained by the regular Republicans in questions relating to the machinery of the House management.

After all, it is results the people want in legislation, as in other things, and as the session progressed and they saw one great measure after another getting into shape and realized that, for all his quietness and good nature, President Taft was likely to prove far from ineffective, they began to wonder if the outcry which had been made about the rules, about the loss of popular representation, about the domination of the speaker and all such things had not been inspired by a selfish political interest rather than by a sincere regard for the public weal and whether the importance of it all had not been grossly exaggerated. With more mature deliberation they realized also that, so long as a republic can only be governed by political parties and so long as a political party when in power can only fulfill its pledges through the cohesiveness of its organization, there was at least a chance that the Representatives and Senators who had helped to maintain the organization had really worked toward orderly and effective government and not away from it. And so, as the people came to know the truth and as they took time for a sober second thought, the pendulum which had swung far out and away from the Republican administration first stopped and then began the inevitable return. And when the record of the last session of Congress is made up, when it is shown, as it will be,

that the same Republican organization which a few months ago was so bitterly denounced as reactionary and the same Republican President who was so insultingly pitied as weak and ineffective, working harmoniously together, have wrought out a program of constructive legislation without a parallel in recent congressional history, the backward swing of the pendulum of public opinion will be so marked and rapid that no one can fail to observe it.

The people of the United States, in the main, think with accuracy and precision, and when their premises are founded on truth it is hard to shake their conclusions. But in this case the premises from which they reached the conclusion that Republican pledges had not been and would not be kept, that Republican Senators and Representatives were faithless or worse, that the Republican President was but the feeble tool of stronger men—the premises, I say, upon which these conclusions were reached can be so clearly shown to have been founded upon crass falsehood and misrepresentation that the people will not only shift their conclusions, but with that shifting will come a resentment toward those who sought to mislead them which will emphasize by tenfold the verdict they will render in favor of the administration and the party which they were so nearly deceived into condemning, but which they know now has deserved their continued and complete confidence. This is why Taft's Winning of the West has been so satisfactory.



HOW PRESIDENT TAFT HOLDS A CROWD.

A striking picture of the chief executive while addressing 20,000 teachers of the National Educational Association in the Harvard stadium, at Cambridge, on July 4th.—Harriman.



THE WEST LOVES A BIG MAN.

Whole-hearted and sincere, the Western people choose a champion of the same stamp.



THE RURAL WEST TURNED OUT TO A MAN TO GREET HIM.

During President Taft's last tour through the Western section of the United States everybody was impressed with the great crowds that struggled to grasp the chief executive's hand from the rear platform of his train.

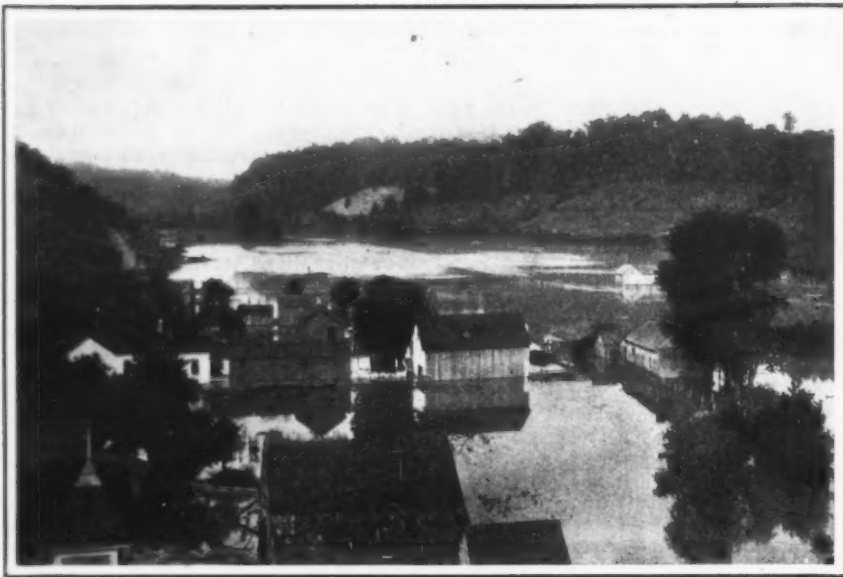


THE UNCONVENTIONAL NOTE WAS APPRECIATED.

Whether climbing the mountains of Colorado or addressing dignified academic gatherings, he was always the "Big Brother."



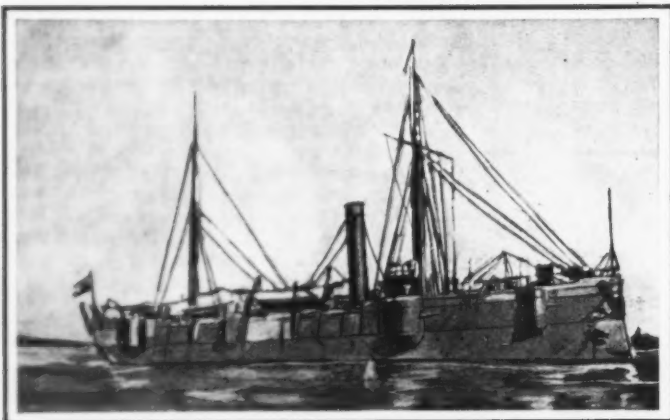
# Pictorial Record of the Week's News



WHERE SIX PERSONS LOST THEIR LIVES DURING A CLOUDBURST.  
The town of Salyersville, Ky., flooded by the raging waters of the Licking River, which was swollen by a heavy cloudburst.



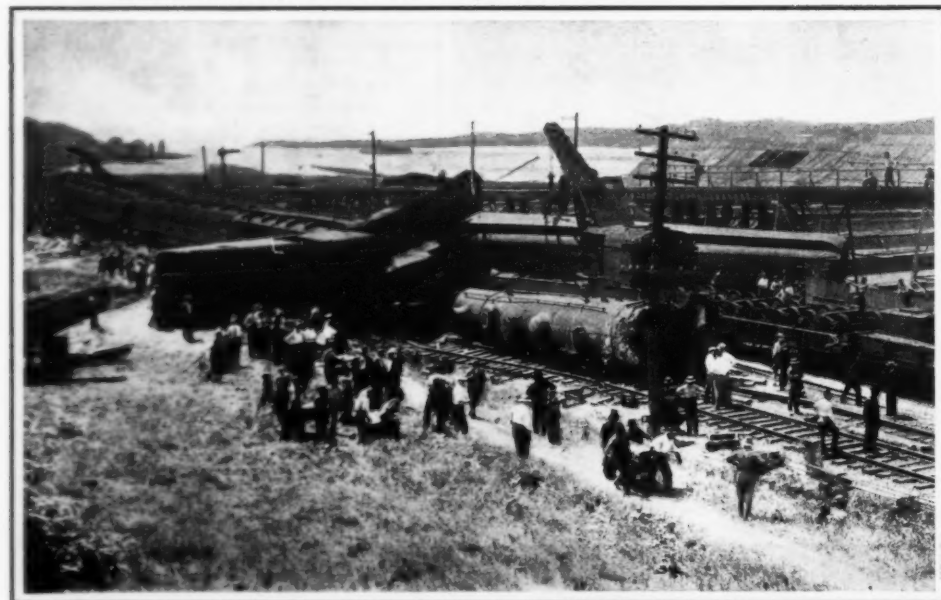
AFTER THE FLOOD HAD RECEDED.  
Rescue parties working down the banks of the Licking River. Four bodies were recovered at this spot on June 30th. Three entire families are still unaccounted for, but it is not believed that they were drowned.



THE GUNBOAT WHICH WAS RAMMED BY A DIVING SUBMARINE.  
The *Castine*, during a navy drill near Provincetown, Mass., on July 11th, was rammed by the submarine *Bonita*. Her plates were broken and she was compelled to make all speed to shore to prevent her from sinking in deep water.



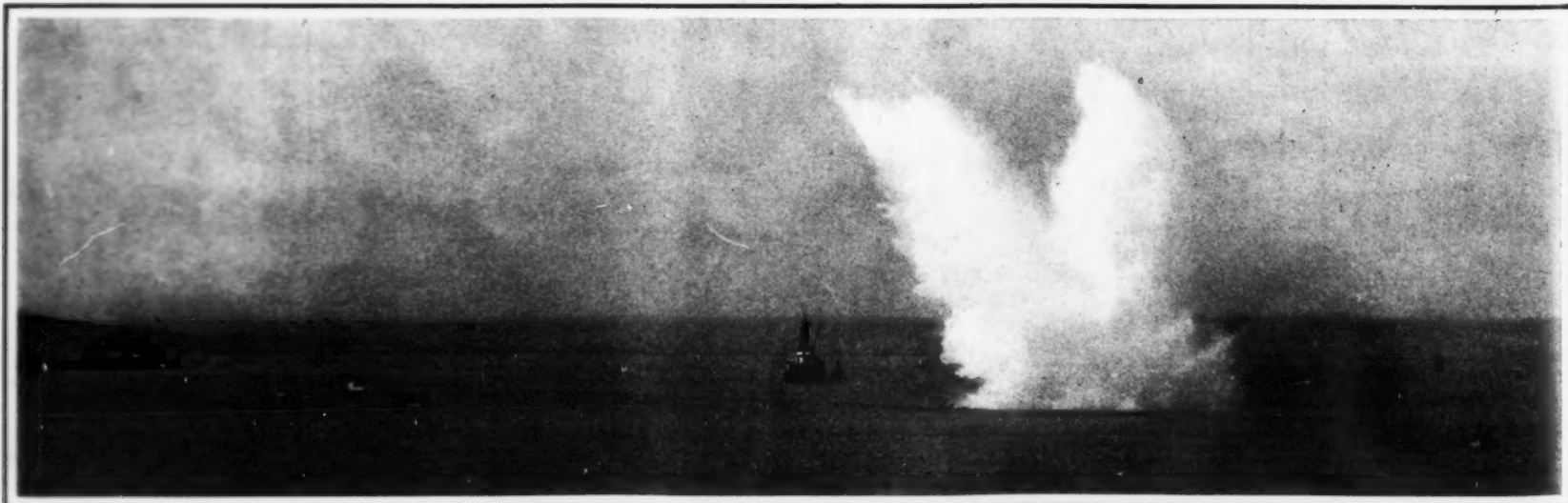
THE LITTLE SUBMARINE THAT DISABLED A POWERFUL GUNBOAT.  
The *Bonita* was leading an attack on the *Castine*, but through misjudgment of distance, after making a deep dive, the boat came up at full speed and crashed into the bottom of the gunboat. The submarine was uninjured.



SERIOUS RAILROAD WRECK AT NEWTON HOOK, N. Y.  
Three trainmen were killed and a trainload of passengers badly shaken up in a railroad catastrophe which occurred nine miles north of the city of Hudson on July 11th. From some cause as yet undecided the engine and baggage car suddenly jumped the track. The rest of the cars left the rails but remained upright.



THE MONORAIL CAR IN AMERICA.  
One of the first monorail systems installed in the United States was inaugurated along the Long Island shore from City Island to Beldon's Point on July 7th. The cars run on a monorail and are expected to make a curve at a speed of at least 70 miles an hour. Two over-head rails called guide rails are the support of the car.



HOW WE PROTECT OUR HARBORS.  
Exploding a government mine in the harbor of San Diego, Cal., during the recent practice drills of the coast artillery stationed at Fort Rosecrans. Targets were towed at a speed of about five miles an hour and the artillerymen then tested their skill in destroying them. This photograph shows the great volume of water which was thrown to a height of several hundred feet when the mines exploded. Fragments of the destroyed target can be seen in the midst of the up-thrown water.



# Society Women and Their Pets



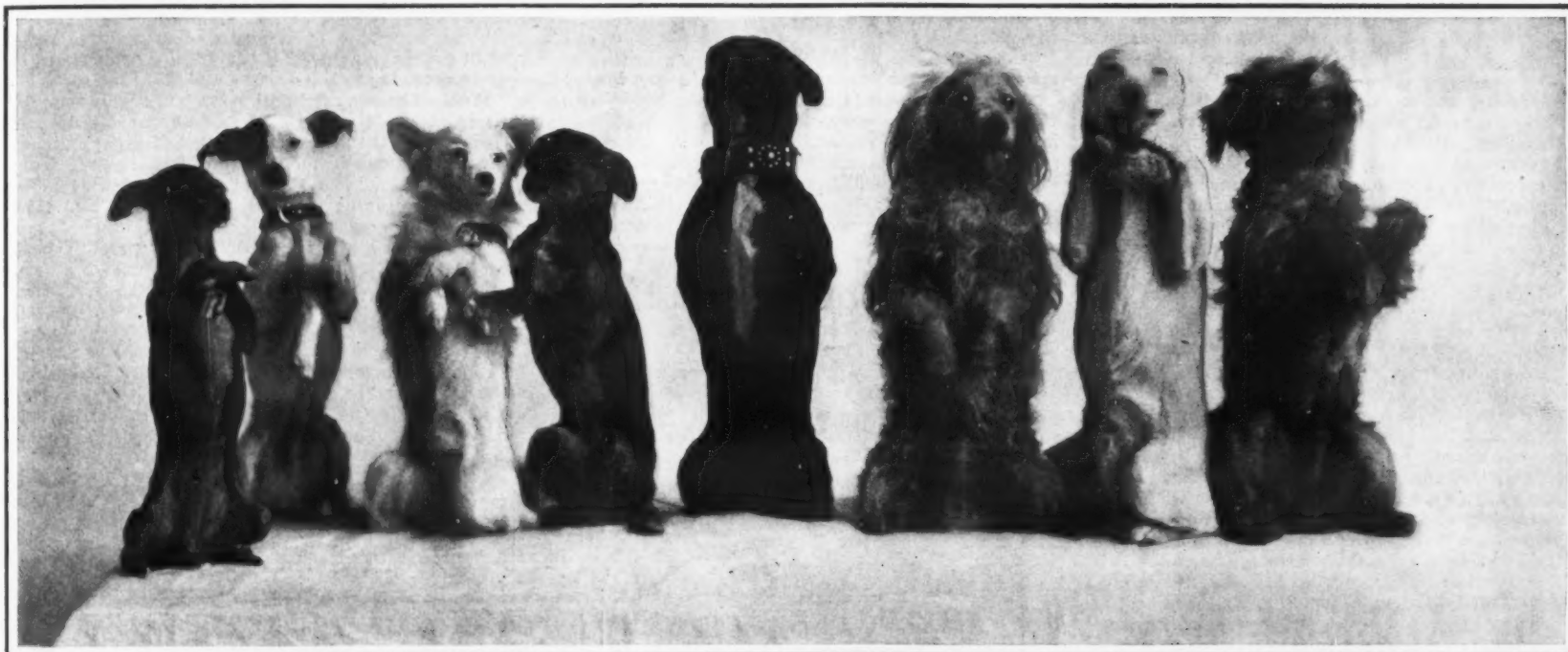
MRS. W. USHER PARSONS,  
Daughter of General Corbin, Washington, D. C., with her son and  
English collie.—*Photograph by Koshida, N. Y.*



MRS. GEORGE NORMAN WHITEHOUSE,  
With her clever fox terrier.—*Aime Dupont, N. Y.*



MRS. A. BUTLER DUNCAN,  
Of Hempstead, L. I., with her famous twin Irish terriers.  
*Aime Dupont.*



THE SOCIETY DOGS THAT RECENTLY APPEARED IN "THE SINS OF SOCIETY," AT THE NEW YORK THEATER.  
They represented the pets of ladies of royalty, who gave them an elaborate social tea in the course of the play.



MISS EMILY ROSELYN FISH,  
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, and her  
Russian wolf hound.—*Marceau.*



MISS ROSE MILDRED TAYLOR,  
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Taylor, in the garden of her summer  
home with her favorite English bulldog.—*Marceau.*



MRS. JOSEPH HARRIMAN,  
Sister-in-law of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, with her pet  
wire-hair fox terrier.—*Aime Dupont.*



# The Lifting of the Burden

By Minnie Barbour Adams

Illustrations by Gordon Grant



**M**OTHER SINCLAIR," complained her daughter-in-law, "I do wish you could learn to sit properly in a chair—that is, a drawing-room chair," she corrected, with a veiled sneer in her softly modulated voice. "Yesterday I was extremely mortified when you came in while Mrs. Van Schuyler was here and sat on the very edge of your chair and plaited your apron like a bashful schoolgirl."

Mrs. Sinclair's withered cheeks flushed and a hurt look crept into her eyes, but she smiled bravely.

"I wouldn't 'a' went in, Grace," she began apologetically, "but I didn't hear any talkin', and I'd left the doll hood I was makin' for Genevieve on the window sill. Then, when you motioned me to that little pink satin chair, I remembered that I'd been rummagin' in the attic for Archie—Archibald's," she corrected hastily, with a furtive glance at her daughter-in-law, "Archibald's roller skates, and I was afraid I was the least mite dusty."

"How many times must I tell you to let Tompkins do such things?" asked the other coldly.

"I know; but Archibald wanted me to help him," returned Mrs. Sinclair, a note of gratification in her voice. "I was some flustered right at the start," she continued; "but when she turned them magnifyin' glasses with a handle to 'em on me, I got plumb rattled and s'pose I looked as silly and out of place as we young ones used to when they let us into the parlor for Thanksgiving's and Christmases."

"You certainly did," agreed her daughter-in-law. "But, really, Grace," Mrs. Sinclair explained, as she turned to go, "I will practice settin' in them spindle-legged gilt things in there till everybody'll think I was raised on 'em instead of them old splint-bottomed hickories back home."

"I wish you would," returned the other. "And there is something else I wish to speak to you about, mother, now that we are on the subject."

The elder woman repressed a sigh of weariness as she turned back, but her face contained no hint of impatience. "All right," she agreed. "You know, Grace, I want to be as near as I can what you and Robbie want."

"Well, then, I wish you would not say, 'Yes, ma'am,' and 'No, ma'am,' quite so abjectly, just as though you felt you were inferior to my guests."

"Do you know what makes me feel that way, Grace?" asked the elder woman eagerly. "It's their fine clothes that I was always just crazy to have—and didn't," she added regretfully. "But, Lawsy! you just get that Mrs. Van Schuyler into a faded old wrapper and set her to scrubbin' the back porch, or put overalls onto the Reverend Nathaniel Calderwood and put him to sawin' wood, and I'd likely say, 'Uh huh!' and 'Nope!' as nifty as you please."

"Suppose you compromise on plain 'Yes' and 'No,' mother," returned her daughter-in-law, smiling in spite of her vexation as she imagined her two distinguished guests in the garb pictured; but the smile was quickly replaced by a frown. "You speak as though you still longed for nice things and couldn't have them," she objected. "You know, I told you last fall, when you first came, to go to Carswell's and get everything you needed, and even made out a list of things I thought you ought to have, though I suppose I should have attended to it myself. But I have so much to do," she concluded fretfully.

The unwonted color faded from Mrs. Sinclair's face and she sat down in a near-by chair as though suddenly grown very tired. "I did pick 'em out, Grace," she said wearily. "I'm ashamed to think of the hours I spent thinkin' of 'em and lookin' through that big store, decidin' what I was goin' to have. Why, I used to look into my closet and laugh at that shabby old dolman and the alpacky that Miss

Simms made the summer she had the yeller janders, and I could just see all the pretty, stylish things hangin' there instead. I'd picked out some beautiful furs and a bunnit—" She paused, as though overcome by the remembrance of its grandeur, and her thin shoulders drooped dejectedly.

Her daughter-in-law methodically sealed a dinner invitation in its square, white envelope and laid it on the pile already completed. "What was the matter with it? Why didn't you take it?" she asked impatiently.

"Oh, there wasn't nothin' the matter with it," Mrs. Sinclair hastily interposed. "It was the sweetest old woman's bunnit I ever saw—all sort of ruffly and hiked up in front, with a little bunch of forget-me-nots right next to my hair. I wish you and Robbie could have seen me in it," she said regretfully. "But I give 'em all up that night he lost that money in a trade—"

"Board of Trade?" questioned Grace.

"Yes, that was it. He was awful blue; said his expenses were fearful, and—well, I give 'em up, thinkin' that it wouldn't make any difference to the De Schuylers and the Van Quinceys what I wore if I didn't give 'em a chance to turn their magnifyin' glasses on me."

"I don't see why Robert should complain to you about our expenses," returned her daughter-in-law stiffly. "I know they are considerable, but so is our income. Anyway, I want you to have clothes and—manners," she interpolated, with sudden anger, "befitting my husband's mother!"

"I'll do the very best I can, Grace," Mrs. Sinclair promised, and wearily mounted the stairs to her room.

Her face had been calm during the ordeal, the crimson spot that burned in each cheek was the only evidence of the shrinking agony within, but, once in her own room, she wrung her trembling, work-worn hands, and her thin shoulders shook with convulsive sobbing. It was all so different from what she had expected. For a long time Robbie had urged her to come and make her home with them, and at last she had consented, believing that she would be a loved and useful member of the household. How earnestly, while making her meager preparations for the change, she had wished that Silas might have lived to share the happiness with her; but how fervently she had thanked the Lord, when she found that she was looked upon as a burden and a care, that he had not. Robbie was still the same loving boy he had always been—a little more abstracted and forgetful—but he was the member of the family of whom she saw the least. She felt sure she had won the interest of those poor, stiffly starched little puppets,

Genevieve and Archibald; but even they caused her many heartaches.

Should she resume her admiring, covetous tours of the big store, this time to some purpose? Her frugal soul quailed at the total at the bottom of the list her daughter-in-law had furnished her. Why, it was a small fortune! Had she any right? No! she thought decidedly. She would live within her income from the rocky, wornout old farm. And, too, if she got all those fine things, she would have no excuse to offer Grace for not appearing whenever Robbie's friends asked for her, which they often did. She knew her limitations even better than Grace did, and realized that fine raiment would only accentuate her lack of manners and education. No, she must efface herself as much as possible till—"Oh, Lord," she whispered, "not for long!"

It seemed that it was to be "not for long" when, a few days later, they found her lying, cold and still, in front of her bed; but the wonderful vitality engendered by years of plain living triumphed, and she reluctantly came back to life—though not to strength—and realized more strongly than before that she was a burden. They had been very tender—somewhat remorseful, she imagined—during those first days of her illness; but that had soon passed, and with a shrinking dread she saw the anxious frown reappear on her daughter-in-law's forehead when she ushered in a mildly interested or possibly curious guest. Even that haven of refuge, the attic, was denied her now, she thought with a whimsical smile, though there was some compensation in the thought that there could be no possibility of her sitting awkwardly on the edge of her chair and playing nervously with her apron; but all these were mere vexations compared with a very real trouble that began to obtrude itself.

It was bad enough in all conscience, she thought grimly, to be the cause of embarrassment to her loved ones; but to become an object of great expense as well as unendurable. Of late Robbie—the dear, patient boy—had looked worried and anxious, and by careful questioning she had learned from him that times were very hard. Then he had pinched her cheek and had asked her sternly what possible concern she could have with the money market. He told her she was a miserly old woman and that when she got around again, which would be very soon, he must watch her or she'd be dabbling in Wall Street.

His teasing did not fool. Oh, why couldn't she be sick here in the good, old-fashioned, economical way? But, no! she must have an elegant, white-capped lady to wait on her night and day that they paid—It made her sick to think what Robbie had

(Continued on page 84.)



"AND THESE," HE SAID, "WHERE DID THESE COME FROM?"



# Gettysburg Again the Scene of Battle



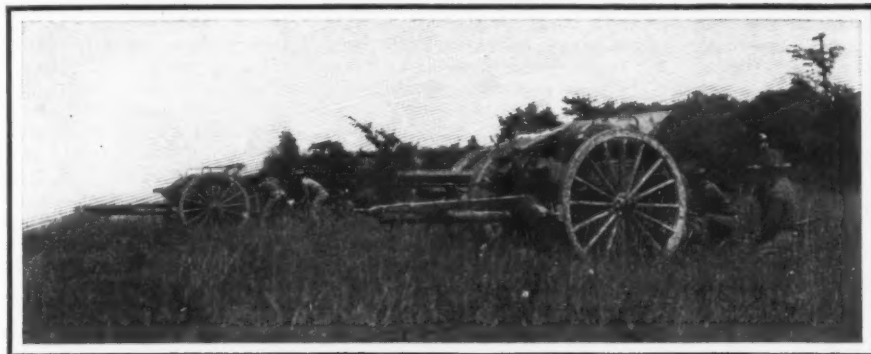
**SENDING A HURRY CALL.**  
Officers telephoning from the field for aid during one of the exciting mock battles.



**A RARE CAMP SCENE.**  
Inspecting the shoes of cavalymen before one of the maneuvers. As all army men know, the most careful attention is paid to the outfit of the individual soldier. Absolute perfection is demanded by the officers in charge.



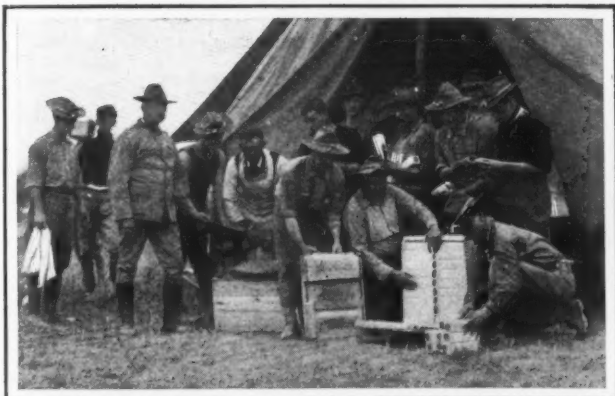
**FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.**  
The hospital corps in action on the field of battle.



**REPULSING A DESPERATE ATTACK.**  
The artillery defending a strategic point during the maneuvers.



**A STUBBORN DEFENSE.**  
Holding the railroad and the source of supplies against a flank movement.



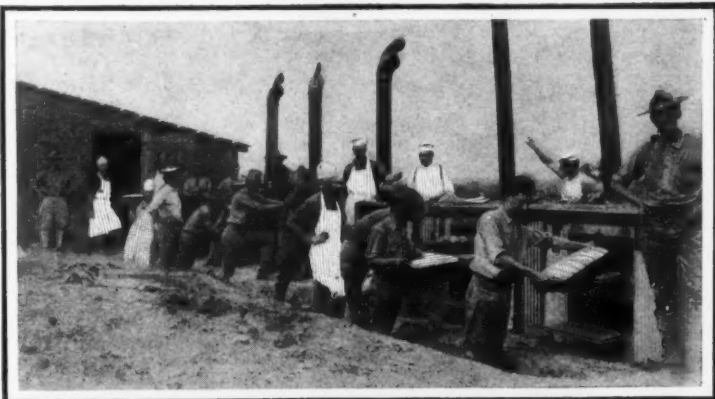
**THE RATIONS ARE GIVEN OUT BEFORE THE BATTLE.**  
The soldiers' food now comes in tablets and small portable cans. The larger boxes in front contain hardtack.



**THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**  
General W. W. Wotherspoon, President of the War College at Washington, D. C., and in command of the Camp of Instruction at Gettysburg, Pa.



**THE BUGLER'S VOICE.**  
The camp was so large that the trumpeters were forced to use a huge megaphone during the tournament.



**A DEATH BLOW TO HARDTACK.**  
These are the bakers of the camp. Portable ovens were brought from the school at Washington with instructors. Over 3,000 pounds of flour were baked each day. If plans prove successful, these ovens will practically do away with hardtack in the army.



**SOME OF MARYLAND'S CITIZEN SOLDIERS.**  
A group of well-known professional and business men of Baltimore who enthusiastically participated in the war maneuvers. They are all members of the Fifth Maryland Regiment. Left to right: Musician Frazier, Major Adams, Major Worthington, Lieutenant-Colonel Rawlins, General Macklin, Captain Godwin, Captain Clark, Captain Duval.



**WHEN THE BATTLE RAGED.**  
Major Martin outlining the plan of attack to his officers. The recent War Tournament at Gettysburg proved to be one of the most successful and spirited army rehearsals ever conducted by the United States government. The maneuvers were more in the nature of a war school than anything of the kind yet attempted by the army officials. Many thousands of troops participated and the tournament was watched with great interest by a vast throng of spectators. Photographs taken especially for Leslie's Weekly by Mrs. C. R. Miller.



**THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA WAS AN INTERESTED SPECTATOR.**  
Governor Mann, of the Old Dominion, watching the maneuvers from his automobile. General Vaughan, of Virginia, occupies the front seat.



**RETURNING AFTER THE BATTLE.**  
Victorious artillerymen on the way back to camp after a hard day's fighting. The maneuvers were more in the nature of a war school than anything of the kind yet attempted by the army officials. Many thousands of troops participated and the tournament was watched with great interest by a vast throng of spectators. Photographs taken especially for Leslie's Weekly by Mrs. C. R. Miller.



# The Automobilists' Greatest Need

A STRIKING PLEA FOR A NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE LICENSE LAW

By Senator Chauncey M. Depew



HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,  
Who is heading an aggressive  
movement to obtain a national  
license law for automobiles.  
Pack Bros.

**T**HERE is no more interesting problem in the industrial world than that connected with the automobile. Its history and development are more like a romance than one of enormous investment of capital and employment of labor. There is a tradition that nearly a century ago somebody invented a steam road-wagon in the form of a tricycle, but it never went beyond its projector. Twelve years ago there was scarcely an automobile in the United States and very

few in other countries, except France; and even in France it was a new industry. We imported all our automobiles for the first few years and American production has mainly come within the last six or seven years.

In 1897 I was one of the committee with General Miles appointed as judges for a racing contest for automobiles between New York and the Ardsley Club, a distance of twenty-two miles. The course was along Broadway, one of the best macadamized roads in the country. Twenty different makes entered the race. They all broke down but three, and the quickest of these covered the distance to Ardsley and back to the starting-place, forty-four miles, in seven hours. Now, on the automobile tracks, like the Vanderbilt, on Long Island, and the Ormond, in Florida, they do eighty miles an hour easily, and in England they have made sixty-six miles an hour in a continuous run of twenty-four hours.

In 1900, ten years ago, there were 700 cars in use in the United States. There are in use this year 350,000 cars and 280,000 have been contracted for for the coming year. These 280,000 are valued at \$419,000,000. The cash assessed valuation of these machines is more than the assessed valuation of all the land in Florida, Nevada, Oregon, Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona. There was \$80,000,000, paid last year in wages in the automobile factories of the United States and there was given, directly and indirectly, employment to over 200,000 workers. The popularity of the automobile increased so rapidly that after the first three years of importation the customs receipts derived from them exceeded the total cost of the diplomatic and consular service of our country.

Within the last few years the American machines have so improved in excellence that importations have come to a standstill and the American output is very much larger than the importations. In fact, we are exporting now abroad 4,000 machines a year and they go to every civilized country and even to France, the home of the industry. To recapitulate: We exported, in 1906, 1,115 machines, the value of \$1,792,000; in 1909, 3,686 machines, the value of \$7,000,000. We imported, in 1906, 1,295 machines, valued at \$4,500,000; and in 1909, 1,645 machines, valued at \$3,071,000. The output of cars in 1903 was 11,000, in 1906, 30,000, and in 1909, 280,000. The capital invested in automobile manufacture is \$200,000,000. The workmen employed are 120,000, and incidentally in other lines double that number. There are 211 automobile factories. Michigan has 37, Indiana 28, Ohio 28, New York 25, Illinois 19, Pennsylvania 17, Massachusetts 15, Wisconsin 10 and 32 plants scattered in eight other States. The value of the cars built in Detroit alone last year was \$100,000,000; in Flint, Mich., \$50,000,000; in Cleveland, O., \$50,000,000; in Indianapolis, Ind., \$45,000,000 and in Buffalo, N. Y., \$24,000,000.

The automobile has come to stay and its uses are constantly extended. First it was a toy, then it was a pleasure vehicle, then it was the family carriage, then it was the touring car and now it is in almost universal use for goods wagons and delivery. It has been of incalculable benefit in the extension of the rural free delivery and of quick deliveries along the route. It has brought the farmers into closer touch with markets and their families with central villages and cities. I was told recently by the manager of one of the great railway systems of the West that the lines of these roads running from Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, St. Paul, westerly toward the Pacific, are at places fifty or sixty miles apart or even a hundred. The farmer living between the two lines would call up the station on each and get the prices paid there by the dealers for his prod-

uct other than the heavier crops of the farm, and then automobile his load to the station, north or south, which furnished the better advantage.

The automobile now takes its place as one of the great industries of the country and one which is growing more rapidly than any other. It is confined to no State and no section. Its use is as wide as the boundaries of our country and beyond. Two interesting questions have arisen by the enormous expansion of the automobile. One is intrastate and the other is interstate. Nothing which has occurred in recent years has done so much to stimulate an interest in good roads. Good roads in their relations to the farmer and the farmer to the market have been better understood since the automobilists have necessarily entered upon a campaign of education than ever before. The New York Herald, the Washington Post, the Atlanta Journal and many other papers all over the country, by their long distance excursions and the wide publicity given to the conditions which they found in the highways, have also added greatly to liberality in State Legislatures and county and town officers in improving the conditions of their highways.

We have in the United States two million miles of highways and there are expended upon them eighty millions of dollars a year, most of which is wasted. The work of the ordinary highway commissioners has been a matter of joke and ridicule for a hundred years. We have now, however, a highway commissioner, with concentrated authority in New York, who is intelligently spending the fifty millions of dollars for which we have issued bonds, and there is an excellent highway system also in Massachusetts; but in most of the States it is the haphazard and utterly inefficient way which has not changed much since the Revolutionary War. Our tourists in their cars have learned much from going through France over their splendid roads, of which they have twenty-three thousand miles macadamized. They have been built and are maintained by the government. Of course in our dual system that would be impossible; nevertheless, the States might adopt the French system. There is an inspector for every mile of road in France, whose duty it is to go over his section every day and repair those breaches which, when left to the next rain, make hopeless conditions. Over a district of several miles there is a general inspector to see that the local inspector performs his work. Then there is a department officer, and finally it all goes to the commissioner of public works, so that the central authority has its eye and its hand upon every mile of these twenty-three thousand of macadamized

out with shotguns and pitchforks against the automobilist at first for this reason. Their action was an insult to the intelligence of the horse; that noble animal, which was scared at the locomotive and then saw its necessity, startled by the bicycle and then found it would do no harm, ran away from the automobile and now scarcely pricks an ear when it passes or hoots, has taught a valuable lesson to ignorance, stupidity and prejudice.

An automobile starts from New York for Washington, and New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia each halts him for a license or a tax and the journey becomes intolerable. The tourist finds that every State has different regulations and different restrictions and what is permitted in one State is a crime in another, so that if he wishes to cross the continent he has to devote a year to the study of State laws and may then discover that it will be impossible to comply with them. There used to be the same objections to the railroads, but they have disappeared because the States have found that crimes committed by railway employes or officials within the State come naturally and without friction within the criminal jurisdiction of the State. The operations of the automobiles are as much interstate commerce in the present high development of the industry as the operations of the boat upon the inland waters or the railroads crossing State lines. It is entirely within the Constitution for Congress to enact a law by which there can be a Federal license. In that law can be placed such safeguards as to the marking and identification of the machine as will make its identity known to the local officer wherever it may go.

Under such a license the industry which has grown so rapidly would grow more rapidly, the machines would become cheaper, they would become less a luxury and more of a necessity and a new band would still closer bind together the different sections of our country. We are looking everywhere in these days for revenue with increasing government expenses. Here are seven hundred thousand machines which next year will be in use in the United States. Suppose only three hundred thousand of them took out the Federal license so as to cross State lines, under proper restrictions; it would be a million and a half dollars of revenue in the national treasury, virtually picked up on the road.

The American people, the most progressive in the world, should not permit the older nations, which are regarded as too slow for us, to get ahead of us. The Touring Club of France has secured a recognition for its certificate from all the other nations of the continent, under which the tourist makes his deposit, and then, armed with this certificate, he goes in his machine across national lines into Germany, Italy, Austria and away down to Constantinople with the least possible delay and no trouble. I trust this question will lead to enlightened legislation in the United States. The automobile has come to be a worker for the common good. The days when it was considered a rich man's luxury are gone forever. Perhaps improved methods in road building show the most direct effect of the automobile. The farmer, who at one time angrily shook his whip at the fast-disappearing machine, now rides in a car himself. Improved roads have proven just so much cash in his pocket. He can now haul his produce to the city or to the railroad station in many instances in one-half the time it took before the automobiles helped to build up the modern road. This saves time and labor for him and the agriculturist is fast becoming one of the greatest friends and users of the automobile. Every legitimate aid should be tendered



REPAIRS BY THE ROADSIDE DURING THE RECENT GLIDDEN TOUR.  
Spooner & Wells.

roads. When we consider that as between a good road and a bad road the cost of transportation is reduced to market for the farmer so that ten dollars an acre is added to his farm, we can judge of the enormous increase in the landed wealth of the country if its roads were built and maintained upon scientific principles.

The world has been made what it is, from the barbaric conditions as to travel of a hundred years ago, to its productiveness, commerce and intercommunication to-day, by speed—speed on the land, on the rivers, on the oceans and on the lakes. It took Washington as many days to get from Mount Vernon to New York as it now takes hours from New York to Washington. It was with the utmost difficulty that the railroad could be built over State lines because it destroyed the stagecoach industry, or that the steamboat could be put upon the rivers because it destroyed the sailing craft investor. When the bicycle first came into use, not only the State and local authorities, but other States, when the cyclist crossed the line, placed upon him almost intolerable burdens. Progress has been halted and hampered for years because one element of progress after another frightened the horse. People were ready to turn

the driver of a motor car, and when a national automobile license law becomes a fact, one of the greatest discomforts the motorist is forced to suffer will be eliminated. It is now the consensus of opinion that the making of such a law is inevitable.

The fact must never be lost sight of that the automobile, besides furnishing employment for hundreds of thousands of workers, is a great national health asset. We are beginning to hear less and less of the wire-edged, nerve-racked business man. The motor car is luring him away from his office, filling his lungs with fresh air and giving him a hobby to supply a relief from the humdrum and wear and tear of business life. When we come to estimate the forces behind the present day campaign for public health, we must not forget to give due credit to the motor car for the large work it has done along this line. If, therefore, the automobile has been and is being such a constructive force, let us do everything in our power to help further the use of the motor car. We must not be obstinate in making unreasonable regulations and laws, any more than the motor car driver can afford to be lenient with those who abuse the privileges granted by the public to automobilists. A national license law is a right which all demand.



# What the Notables Have To Say

## Demand for Fearless Men.

President Faunce, of Brown University.



REV. W. H. P. FAUNCE.  
"This day," he says, "demands men who are not afraid to delve into the deeper things of life."

**T**HIS day demands men who are not afraid to delve into the deeper things of life. The resources of a man are scarcely touched at fifty. There still remain the powers of hope, joy and individuality. John Hay at sixty was known but as a minor poet. Then he was called to the Cabinet and his real life work commenced. We know the man who in his later life reads of the evil that he dares not attempt and of the religion that he has not the courage to emulate—the man that never knows the deeper things of life. I have hopes for the doubter, for he will go on until he even doubts the existence of his doubts, and then he is cured. But there comes a time when he goes deeper and finds God at the bottom. It is the intensive farming, the intensive mining, the intensive education, the intensive in church work that pays to-day.

## How Nations Get Rich.

Daniel Guggenheim, President American Smelting and Refining Company.

**W**E MUST be brought to realize that the greatest amount of wealth that a country makes is not by trading with each other in one's own country—this only makes one man rich at home at the expense of another—but the great wealth of a country is made by selling something at a profit to others in another country, and the more we get for our exports the greater amount of new wealth for our country. Very little, in my judgment, can be said of advantage for the people of the United States by adopting onerous legislation against corporations or individuals that are willing to spend their money to dig or to manu-

facture, whether in agriculture or minerals or anything else. We seem to be at a period of turning the clock back by radical legislation, while Germany is adopting the reverse policy, thereby rapidly putting that country in the front rank as the greatest commercial nation.

## Don't Look for Perfection.

Ex-Governor Frank S. Black, of New York.

**I** HAVE slight regard on one hand for those who always lisp in mournful numbers, nor on the other for those in whose skies nothing but eagles soar. The medium grades are better suited to my tastes. If you look for something perfect, you look for something you will never get. Perfection has not yet come and, for the short balance of life now remaining to you, probably will not, although the various movements of reform now modestly offering their healing preparations afford much promise. But the average is higher now than ever and as long as it keeps in that direction we had better not quit work.

## What a Newspaper Should Be.

Henry Watterson, Editor Louisville (Ky.) *Courier-Journal*.

**T**HE CITY editor of a newspaper should never consider himself a brevet chief of police, the reporter a semi-professional detective. The newspaper, with the law, should assume the accused innocent until proven guilty; should be the friend, not the enemy, of the general public; the defender, not the invader of private life and the assailant of personal character. The newspaper is not a commodity to be sold over the counter like dry goods and groceries. It should be, as it were, a keeper of the public conscience, its rating professional, like the ministry and the law, not commercial, like the department store and the bucket shop. Its workers should be gentlemen, not eavesdroppers and scavengers, developing a spy system peculiarly their own, nor caring for the popular respect and esteem. I know that it is the fashion to call such sentiments old-timey, just as it is the custom to call old men courtly who are not actually vulgar and slovenly. Self-respect can never grow obsolete, and self-respect is the bedrock of the public respect.

## Alarming Tendency in Modern College Course.

President James Y. Joyner, National Education Association.

**A**N OTIOSE tendency is noticeable in elementary, secondary and college education, and threatens, if unchecked, to end in an education of gush and dissipation. The fault too common is making the way too easy for the pupil. May not we expect from such made-easy, rapid-transit methods a crop of intellectually spoiled children, flabby of mind, weak of will, superficial in character, inaccurate in scholarship, doing nothing well except what they like to do? Should they not be trained to do well whatever it is their duty to do, and to find a stimulus of interest in tasks unpleasant in the very joy of mastering them? A tendency of otiosity is noticeable and alarming in college and university education. It is attributable in part, perhaps, to previous training, but more to the influence of wealth and luxury of fraternity life, athletics and "soft" elective courses, which offer temptations to ease and idleness.



JAMES Y. JOYNER.  
He thinks that our colleges are making the way too easy for students, and graduate them weak of will, and superficial.

## What Can City Boys Do?

Don C. Seitz, Business Manager New York *World*.

**C**ITY boys get no chance at all in the trades. The argument of the unions is that they are being constantly subjected to the pressure from the country, where the boys learn the trades and then come to the city. But what are our city boys to do? Shall they all grow up to be cigarette-smoking clerks and loafers? I would like to see some practical use made of the manual training facilities in the schools for which the city has put out so much money. Teach the boys in the schools the useful trades. We can't all be clerks or bookkeepers or lecturers. Some must work.

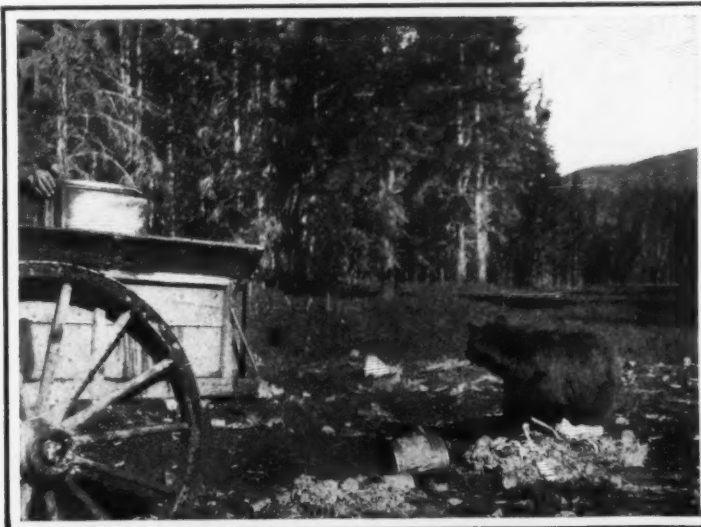
## Our Amateur Photo Prize Contest

MINNESOTA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, OREGON THE SECOND AND CALIFORNIA THE THIRD



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) A FRIENDLY BOUT.

To decide whether man or beast shall be champion of Yellowstone Park.  
Sumner W. Matteson, Minnesota.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

For a long time it was a mystery about camp as to who scattered the contents of the refuse cans.—Emery L. Speering, Oregon.



THE COMPENSATION OF SOLITUDE.

The hermit shows the skeptic why he forswore city life.  
Mabel Kingdon, Maine.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) THE NEW MUSIC TEACHER.

A phonograph takes the place of violin instructor in the Wyoming wilds.  
Jacob Rhineberg, California.





## The Most Spectacular Military Tourna

United States Army maneuvers were inaugurated at Grant Park, along the lake front of Chicago, on July 4th. The city took advantage of this monstrous m  
sight. Exhibitions were given daily in a great arena surrounded by a stadium with a capacity for 40,000 spectators. Thirty thousand seats were kept o  
corner, the tremendous stadium where the war maneuvers were executed; at center, tents, supplies and stables for the army horses;

Geo. R. Lawrence C





## ary Tournament in the History of the West

antage of this monstrous military display and turned it into a pageant for their sane Fourth movement. The maneuvers occupied ten days and furnished a most thrilling thousand seats were kept open for the public free of charge. Thousands of troops from the regular United States Army participated. Key to picture: Left-hand stables for the army horses; at right, a small corner of the encampment; back of picture, an interesting view of some of Chicago's skyscrapers.

Geo. R. Lawrence Co.



# Priceless Art Treasures for America

HOW THE MORGAN COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AND MINIATURES MAY BE BROUGHT TO THE UNITED STATES

By Harriet Quimby

**T**HE PROBABLE transfer to this country of the superb and incomparable collection of art treasures belonging to J. Pierpont Morgan and now stored in his London home, which embraces two large mansions thrown into one, at 13 Princes Gate, is a subject which interests art connoisseurs on both sides of the Atlantic.

I have observed the recent statement that Mr.

Morgan's London collection is estimated to be worth \$20,000,000. I do not know whether this figure is correct or not, but I do know that the collection of the eminent American banker, which a few of his friends who visit London are privileged to see, contains priceless treasures. Whatever may be said of Mr. Morgan's marked ability as a financier and how prominent he may be in the world of banking and figures, he must be endowed with remarkable genius for the artistic. In all the great collections of art treasures which have been gathered in the famous art repositories of Europe, I have found nothing which interests me more profoundly than the priceless paintings, miniatures and beautiful articles of virtu gathered within the four walls of the modest-appearing mansion overlooking Kensington Gardens.

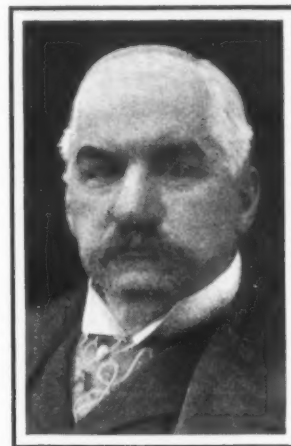
If Mr. Morgan moves this rare collection from London to New York, it will be the greatest transfer of precious art treasures in the history of the New World. It is the opinion of those who know the financier intimately and are familiar with the Princes Gate house, the interior of which has been fitted expressly to accommodate and to show to the best advantage the paintings and the marvelous collection of miniatures, that this matchless collection will never be moved from London.

Although Mr. Morgan's paintings include some of the world's masterpieces, it is the Fragonards

that amaze and delight the lover of art who rarely has an opportunity to examine more than one of these masterpieces at a time. Besides the numerous Fragonards hung here and there throughout the house, I found one room devoted entirely to large panels which are said to have cost \$1,000,000. Mr. Morgan owns the famous Duchess of Devonshire, by Gainsborough. He has the wonderful Cataneo (Van Dyck's), Rubens's Grand Duke, Raphael's Madonna of St. Anthony of Padua, one of the finest Hobemas in existence and numerous paintings by the rarest of the Dutch, early Italian, Flemish and the modern French and English masters. There are in the Princes Gate house several of the finest Velasquez in existence. While there are two or three beautiful Corots, there are conspicuously few paintings from the Barbizon school in his collection. Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hoppner, Gainsborough, Landseer and Turner, each being represented by several paintings, show a decided leaning toward the English school.

Even an outline of the treasure belonging to this

(Continued on page 96.)



J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Who, it is rumored, intends to transfer his great collection of miniatures from his Princes Gate house, in London, to New York. Copyright by Pach Bros.



THE SUPERB MORGAN LIBRARY BUILDING.

It is believed that the noted art fancier will erect a new structure to house his beautiful art collection. The building is to be somewhat similar to his library, which adjoins his home, and is situated at 33 East Thirty-Sixth Street, New York City.

## Controlling the Shop Clerk

HOW AMBITION IS SMOTHERED IN VALUABLE EMPLOYEES

By I. F. Ferris

**T**HE OLD-FASHIONED idea that an employer is always pleased to see signs of ambition in one of his clerks and to assist any employé to gain a better situation has within the past few years been replaced by an entirely different policy. No longer does the head of the firm paternally pat the young man on the back and advise him by all means to make application to Messrs. Cash, Credit & Co., and assure him that if they have an opening a hearty recommendation will be forthcoming, and, should they not have, that he can continue in his present position indefinitely. The enormous size of the retail houses of to-day has turned them into a species of machine and caused a sort of community-of-interest feeling among them that has resulted in working agreements that are a distinct disadvantage to the minor employé and tend to keep his income restricted.

A house doing a considerable export trade, both wholesale and retail, had in its employ a young man who was valuable not only by reason of his general ability as a salesman, but because he was familiar with the languages and customs of those countries with which the house had the bulk of its business and could translate at sight letters written in idiomatic terms where the regular dictionary translator would be entirely at sea. When one of the firm's foreign customers visited the establishment, he or she was always turned over to this man, instead of to the regular interpreter, and the results were very satisfactory to the house. The employé was naturally progressive in make-up and after a few years spent in this way became imbued with the bug of ambition. A business man who had become interested in him offered him an introduction to the manager of a house in the same line of business, where there might be better chance for advancement and for the building up of a trade of his own. The manager was most courteous, he was very glad to meet any one whom Mr. A. recommended and the young man's ability would seem to be without question; but there was just one point. "Are you at present with X. Y. & Co.," he asked, "and are they satisfied with your work?" The young man replied that he was still in their employ and no evidence of dissatisfaction had been apparent. "Then I am sorry to say I cannot even entertain your application. You see, we have a working agreement with them; we will not consider an application from any one who is now on their pay-roll, nor will they consider an application from any one in our employ. If you leave them I can entertain your application, but it is out of the question so long as you hold your position." "But I cannot afford to relinquish one position unless I am sure of another. If I leave

them in order to make application to you, have I any guarantee that it will be favorably entertained?" "Absolutely none; for that would be equivalent to engaging you now, which would be contrary to our principles. You must come to me as a free and unemployed man before I can tell you 'yes' or 'no.'" That young man is still with the original house and his ambition is growing attenuated as time goes on.

A short time ago a retail store gave up its establishment in the lower part of the city and moved uptown. They had taken the precaution to retain a lease on their former store, which was favorably situated, and it remained vacant for the time that they held it. As soon as it was in the market it was leased by a newly constituted firm, which proceeded to stock it and organize a force of employés prior to opening. Several of the clerks who were with the house that had moved made application and were engaged at advances by the new firm, which then had no working agreement with any other. This became known to the old house almost as soon as it was known to the clerks themselves and they were immediately discharged, and as the new house was not to open for a month or more they had an unexpected vacation thrust upon them. The following day two timekeepers from the firm formerly occupying the premises were stationed at each end of the block where the store had been located. These men knew the face of every one of the employés of the house and for days they reported the names of every clerk seen on that block. Every one of them was discharged at the end of the week, the total number being in the neighborhood of two hundred. Not half of them had made applications, being simply drawn there by curiosity, and not twenty-five of them secured employment from the new firm in the old quarters; but it was sufficient if they were simply seen in that locality. Their house took no chances.

The question naturally arises as to how these firms secure such prompt information of the movements of their employés, and the answer is almost entirely through the services of the private shoppers. The shoppers' duties originally consisted in visiting rival establishments in the same line of business and reporting to their own concern the prices at which other houses were selling goods which they also had in stock. In this way the "leader" of one firm would be matched by another within twenty-four hours and in important cases within an hour. These shoppers are not known to the clerks of the stores by which the shopper is employed, for as soon as they are their usefulness is at an end, for they are quite as apt to be provided with money and sent to buy goods in their own store as to be sent elsewhere. The object of this may be to ascertain just how certain clerks treat customers, and many an unaccommodating employé owes his discharge to his incivility

to a shopper paid by the same concern that paid him. The goods are bought and paid for in the regular way and sent to the shopper's own home or to one of several addresses with which she is provided. Afterward the goods are picked up by a messenger and taken to the office of the head of the shoppers, which is usually in a separate building from the firm's place of business, and ultimately they find their way to the remnant table or back in stock by underground routes. The shopper's written reports are sent to the head of the shoppers and are signed simply with a number, so that she alone may know whose report it is. These shoppers may be instructed to be very hard to satisfy when buying from a certain clerk, in order to verify complaints that have been made by customers. Often they find that the clerk is attending properly to his duties, and then the house knows that the customer was at fault, having perhaps lost at bridge the night before.

Sometimes the shopper is given marked bills and instructed to make purchases from a particular salesman, the object being to ascertain whether those bills ever reach the cashier's desk. The clerk who is disinclined to take the trouble to show certain goods which the shopper has been informed are in stock, but hard to get at, is apt to be severely censured by the buyer for his department without the least idea as to who discovered his sluggishness. Naturally the shopper reports everything that may be of interest to her own house. If she sees one of the clerks frequently in the establishment of a rival concern and apparently on very good terms with the rival concern's buyer, it is promptly reported. If she notes that another is making calls on the superintendents of rival houses, the presumption is that the clerk is looking for a new situation and trying to sell out his knowledge of the customers of the firm, and down it goes on the shopper's report. If these houses happen to have a friendly working agreement with the clerk's employer there is no necessity for action, for the clerk will find that he is practically forced to remain where he is. If the clerk is frequenting a house which is unfriendly, his discharge follows at once, the idea being that, whether he engages with the rival house or not, the chance of possible damage is reduced by dispensing with him without delay. Occasionally, through a personal friend in another store, the clerk may be able to make a change with a practical certainty of a better position, but never when his application is made to a strange manager or superintendent in the regular course of business, unless he goes into an entirely different line of merchandise. In this way loyalty to employers on the part of minor clerks is enforced through the clerk's necessity for a steady income and means of subsistence and not through friendship, and the employé must be content with his condition so long as his employer desires to retain him.



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A SPECIAL WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.—TERMS: Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year, to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa. Foreign postage, \$1.50 extra. Twelve cents per copy, \$6.00 per year, to Canadian subscribers. Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order.

BACK NUMBERS: Present year, 10 cents per copy; 1909, 20 cents; 1908, 30 cents, etc.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of LESLIE'S WEEKLY will reach any new subscriber.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint because of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any other reason. If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported on postal card or by letter. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage, otherwise return of material found unacceptable cannot be guaranteed. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for its loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.



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**Jasper's Hints to Money-makers**

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

FOR OVER twenty years I have been talking to the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY on financial topics. I presume in that period I have received not less than twenty-five thousand letters, very many of which I have answered either in this column or by mail. It has always been a great satisfaction to me to know that all these letters were answered to the best of my ability and as conscientiously as I could and that not one in a thousand of my readers has ever written in a complaining or fault-finding mood. A very unusual thing has happened this week. I am in receipt of two letters from readers, both living in Kansas, one at Kansas City and one at Winfield. The former contains a friendly criticism and the latter a courteous rebuke. My Kansas City correspondent compliments me on what I said in answer to the query, "Is the West Fighting the East?" and says:

It surely is not. All the West wants, at least this part of it, is fair play and a chance to do business and to do it at a profit. We want the railways to make money and don't care if it is 5 per cent. on the investment so all are treated alike. When, however, you consider that freight rates are more from the Mississippi River to the Missouri than from New York to the Mississippi and are more from Kansas City to Nevada than to San Francisco and about twice as much from here to Frisco as from here to Australia, you see why we are kicking. Until these and similar things are equalized, there will be progressives and insurgents, irrespective of party or sectional feeling. I inclose check for a year's subscription.

I hardly regard this as a reproach. It is more in the line of a statement of a man's convictions. My correspondent evidently does not appreciate the important part that water competition plays in the making of railroad rates. Everybody knows that transportation by water routes is enormously cheaper than by railroads, so that, whenever railroads have found that freight could be sent in competition with them by water, they have been compelled to reduce their

rates accordingly or to lose the business. My Winfield correspondent says:

We who reside here and make it possible for the railroads to have any business at all in the State, have long felt their arbitrary and oppressive measures when unrestrained by law, and the measures passed by the Legislature of this State and advocated by some of our Representatives in Congress are but the outgrowth of long years of unjust treatment. That there are demagogues I have no doubt. But I can't bring myself to the belief that we are all such, for the Representative only voices the sentiment of the people behind him, and I do not see how matters are to be improved from your standpoint, unless you drive out the people now here, and supplant them with another class, more adapted to the views of Wall Street.

It will be observed that both my correspondents criticize the railroads for what they have done in the past. But why hug a sore thumb? Let the past bury itself. All of us probably have a past. There are some things in the lives of the best of us that we like to forget. The question is whether the new legislation, Federal and State, drastic as it is in many respects, is worth a trial or not. If it is, let us all try it—the railroads and their patrons. Let us see how the result works out. Under the new railroad law just passed by Congress, interstate rates are virtually made by the Interstate Commerce Commission. In our own State of New York and in others, public utility commissions are open at any hour of the day or night to receive complaints.

All that the railroads ask is that they be let alone until the new law has been tried out. The railroads claim that the law is too oppressive in some respects. A good many of what I call the muck-rakers say that it is not severe enough. Let us all wait and see. Let business go on. Stop the constant complaints, the talk about the wrongs of the past and all that sort of thing. Let us wipe off the slate and begin aright and anew. Don't put the good and the bad both in the same class. Punish the bad and give the good a chance. There is a whole volume of truth in the recent statement of the well-known railroad magnate, James J. Hill, that "there are some honest, intelligent men in this country who want to do business the right way; but they cannot do it as long as they are hampered with politics. Just let them let us alone." It certainly does not contribute to the prosperity of the country to have such a halt called in Wall Street as we have

(Continued on page 91.)

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

## FINANCIAL

**Traders in Small Lots of Stocks**

are invited to investigate our facilities, which combine all that is conducive to profitable commitments.

Booklet on

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EFFICIENCY, DISCRETION, and PUBLICITY

These assure our customers that their interests with us are at all times safeguarded and allow them to know their broker as they do their bank.

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spective customers.

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Street and**  
Treating Investments, Margins, Short Sales,  
etc., complete. All correspondence  
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The record of several successful automobile  
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The most interesting manufacturing business  
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While the present opportunity lasts anyone  
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**A** MEXICAN Indian girl, Isabelle  
Belauzaran, makes the smallest  
dolls in the world. The tiny manikins  
are scarcely three-fourths of an inch  
long, but are perfect in every detail.  
First, she makes a tiny frame of wire.  
About this she winds fine silk thread,  
until she has secured the proper figure.  
The clothes are then cut and fitted care-  
fully to it. The needle she uses is so  
fine that it can scarcely be held in the  
fingers, and the eye is almost invisible.  
So cleverly is her work executed that  
even through a powerful magnifying  
glass the details appear perfect, yet the  
entire work is done without any enlarg-  
ing device. After the costuming has  
been completed, she performs what is  
undoubtedly the minutest hairdressing  
on earth. The work is most completely  
carried out, even to the details of braids  
and ribbons. When finished, the dolls  
are sold for the trifling sum of twenty-  
five cents gold. It takes about two  
hours of painstaking work to make even  
the simplest of these little dolls. Some  
of them are provided with fancy som-  
breros, water jars, baskets of flowers,  
etc. The tiny baskets are made of fine  
hair by the Indians of Guanajuato. The  
first dolls of this kind were made eight  
years ago.

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 90.)

recently had, based as it was not only on  
the possibilities of damage to the spring  
wheat crop, but also on fear of the re-  
sult of the new railroad law's operation.

I say—and no one will dispute it—  
that a lot of muck-rakers, demagogues  
and yellow journalists have been mak-  
ing capital out of their attacks on the  
railroads and the industrial interests of  
the country. They have been appealing  
to the noisy and clamorous crowd which  
always likes to see a fight. The best  
proof of this disposition of the Ameri-  
can public is found in the fact that so  
many thousands went to the heavy ex-  
pense and all the hardships involved to  
visit Reno and see a white and a black  
man box for an hour under a broiling  
sun. The same crowd that went to  
Nevada to the fight would stand on any  
street corner or pack any hall to listen  
to a demagogue with a silver voice and  
an eloquent tongue who could fill the air  
with a clamorous demand to bust the  
trusts and smash the railways.

How much good is being done to the  
country or the State of Kansas by such  
a speech as United States Senator Bristow  
recently made at Winfield? What  
an outrage on the truth it was for him  
to say that "The gigantic monopolies  
of this day have representatives in the  
halls of Congress, whose sole purpose is  
to protect their interests and to keep  
open the opportunity which they now  
have to plunder the American public"! No  
one can be blamed for seeking  
"to protect his interests," but any one  
should be blamed who would "try to  
plunder the American public." Does  
Senator Bristow know who these plun-  
derers are? If so, why does he not give  
us their names, man-fashion? What  
have we grand juries, judges and courts  
for, but to punish plunderers? If he  
does not know who they are, then it is  
all guesswork and he convicts himself  
of slander. Will Mr. Bristow go over  
his own record from the beginning and  
tell us whether there is anything in it  
that might be criticised? Has he ever  
been called a plunderer or anything of  
that kind, without being given an op-  
portunity to defend himself? Isn't  
there altogether too much of a disposi-  
tion on the part of the public to listen  
to any man who wants to attack some  
other? Is it fair play to accept wild  
statements, such as Bristow made at  
Winfield, without asking for the names  
and dates, the solid, substantial facts in  
the case?

How many of my readers have suf-  
fered from the venomous tongue of  
slander some time during their lives  
without having had a chance to defend  
themselves or even to know the name  
of the accuser? For over a quarter of a  
century I have been an observer in Wall  
Street and I am justified in saying that  
there is as much honesty, honor, fair  
play, kindness and generosity among  
the financiers and banking interests of  
the country as there is among the farm-  
ers, the business or professional men of  
any class. We all ought to be more pa-  
triotic. We should think more of the  
country's welfare and less of personal  
advantage. We should be like a great  
family, each seeking to protect the  
other and to share in the peace and pros-  
perity thus invited to the household.  
This is what I have been preaching. It  
is what I stand for, and if to the muck-  
rakers, demagogues and yellow press  
this is counted as treason, let them all  
make the most of it, for I will give up  
my pen and retire to the privacy of the  
simple life rather than abandon one iota  
of my deep-seated convictions.

As to Wall Street and its immediate  
future, the outlook has not materially  
changed. The fear of tight money and  
stringency in the early fall is not as  
acute as it was, for the banks have  
been carefully conserving their re-  
sources for several months past. The  
outcome of the crop situation is watched  
with extreme anxiety, but the controll-  
ing factor is and must continue to be  
the Supreme Court's decision in the  
famous Tobacco and Standard Oil cases.  
All over the country great industrial  
corporations are waiting for the highest  
court to define clearly the meaning of  
the Sherman anti-trust law. Tell them  
the meaning of the law and they will  
obey. It is no longer a question of one  
or two great corporations like the to-  
bacco, oil or steel trust. It has now  
become a question of thousands of cor-  
porations, labor unions, farmers' unions

(Continued on page 92.)

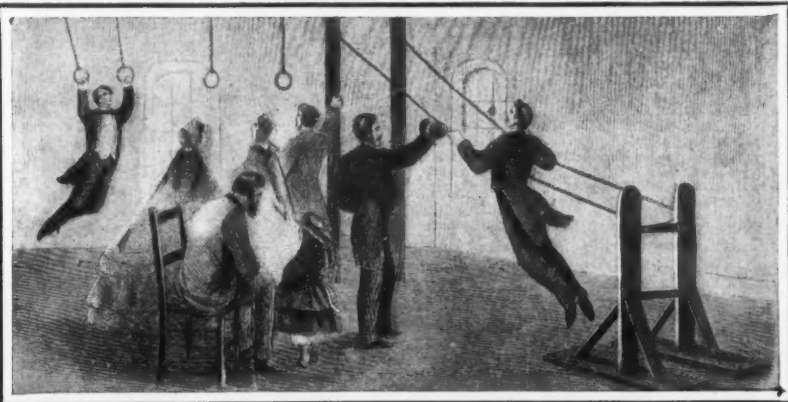
## Bake a Whole Swift's Premium Ham



—serve hot or cold. Enjoy its fine  
grained delicacy, mildness, extra quality  
and delicious taste.

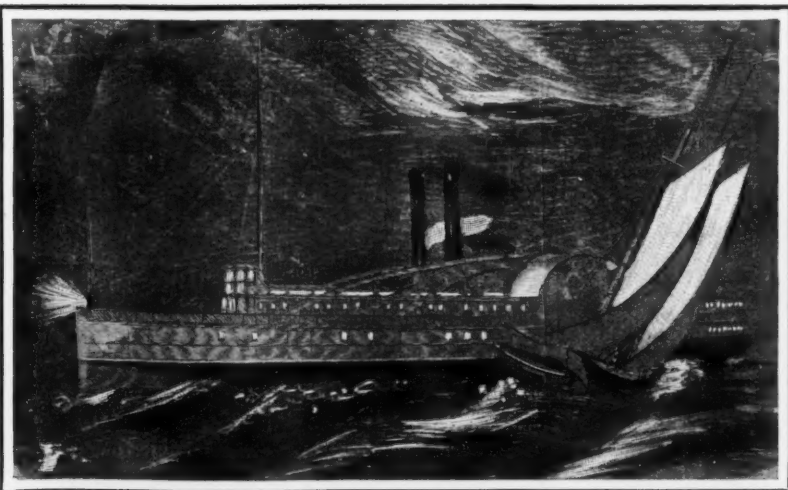
Swift's Premium Bacon, sliced, in glass  
jars, is all bacon—no waste—every slice  
perfect and of uniform thinness.

At all dealers  
"U. S. Government Inspected and Passed."  
Swift & Company, U. S. A.



### A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT FOR ROYALTY.

When Edward the Seventh, then Prince of Wales, visited the United States in 1860, one of the features of  
his reception in Washington, D. C., was his acceptance of an invitation to visit the gymnasium of Mrs.  
Smith's Young Ladies' Institute. The gymnasium was perhaps the most perfectly appointed of the  
day. There the prince tried his skill at gymnastic exercises, swinging himself on the hanging apparatus  
with considerable agility. He and the Duke of Newcastle indulged in a game of tennis with two of the  
ladies of the party. The royal visitor departed much delighted with his novel entertainment.



### THE FATE OF THE "LADY ELGIN."

On September 8, 1860, the steamer Lady Elgin, carrying about 350 passengers, was traveling on Lake  
Michigan on a two-day excursion tour. Just before daybreak all on board were startled by a  
terrible collision. The schooner Augusta had rammed her amidships. After drift-  
ing half an hour, the Lady Elgin sank in three hundred feet of water.  
About fifty people were saved and about 300 perished.

(Reproduced from the files of Leslie's Weekly of 1860 and copyrighted.)

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."





### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 91.)

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### Wise Words

A PHYSICIAN ON FOOD.

A physician out in Oregon has views about food. He says:

"I have always believed that the duty of the physician does not cease with treating the sick, but that we owe it to humanity to teach them how to protect their health, especially by hygienic and dietetic laws.

"With such a feeling as to my duty, I take great pleasure in saying to the public that in my own experience and also from personal observation I have found no food to equal Grape-Nuts and that I find there is almost no limit to the great benefit this food will bring when used in all cases of sickness and convalescence.

"It is my experience that no physical condition forbids the use of Grape-Nuts. To persons in health there is nothing so nourishing and acceptable to the stomach, especially at breakfast to start the machinery of the human system on the day's work. In cases of indigestion I know that a complete breakfast can be made of Grape-Nuts and cream and I think it is necessary not to overload the stomach at the morning meal. I also know the great value of Grape-Nuts when the stomach is too weak to digest other food.

"This is written after an experience of more than 20 years treating all manner of chronic and acute diseases, and the letter is written voluntarily on my part, without any request for it."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

particulars as to their automobile stock you will receive it promptly. They also offer a chance to obtain a runabout free.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: 1. Last February, because of lack of funds, a receiver for the York Haven Water Co. was appointed. The last report showed a good surplus after payment of interest on the bonds. While I do not regard the latter as an investment security, it might not be well to sacrifice them at a loss. 2. The U. S. Steel bonds are probably the best on your list. Any of my readers who are interested in investments in bonds of the highest class can receive valuable lists of railroad, corporation and convertible bonds and also of listed stocks if they will write to Spencer Trask & Co., 43 Exchange Place, New York, and ask them for their circulars on bonds and stocks which they issue for their customers. Mention Jasper. 3. Mr. Nixon, the president of the Standard Motor, recently spoke very encouragingly of its earnings, but nothing was said about dividends.

Westchester County, N. Y.: 1. After nearly a year of declining prices the market is naturally entitled to an advance, but leading interests seem to have about all the stocks they wish to carry and the public has kept out of the market consistently. Whether prices will go lower depends a good deal on the crop outlook. 2. We shall not know the result on corn until September. 3. It is impossible to say how low any stock will go, but at 150 U. P. would be reasonably safe. 4. The death of Harriman caused some surprise as to whether his estate would part with its holdings in the Pacific. There are those who believe that S. P. is worth as much as U. P. because the former controls the U. P.'s outlet to the coast. The result of the new railroad legislation at Washington cannot now be foreshadowed, but the fact that President Taft felt called upon to advise conservatism in its enforcement is suggestive.

Beginner, Little Rock, Ark.: 1. A great many brokers who are especially seeking new accounts and small accounts prepare market letters for their customers and print comprehensive booklets of information. Occasionally they send a special night letter telegram free so that customers at a distance can follow the market. If you prefer to operate through a New York house it is only necessary to send a check for deposit to some good broker with a letter telling him that you desire to make a deposit and open an account. You can either operate on your own advice or as he may suggest. 2. Write to Leavitt & Grant, members Consolidated Stock Exchange, of New York, 55 Broadway, New York, for their investors' booklet. It will explain all the questions that you ask me and I hardly have room to go into such detail. This firm also sends a special night letter telegram giving the news from day to day without charge to prospective customers.

(Continued on page 93.)

### Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

GOVERNOR HUGHES, of New York, has signed the bill, lately passed by the State Legislature, that permits each of the big insurance companies to write more than \$150,000,000 of new business a year. My readers will notice that this act of Governor Hughes is in accord with what I have repeatedly said in these columns. There is little justice in a law which says to prospective policy-holders, "You shan't take out your insurance in this old, reliable company, because it has already written the amount of insurance allowed by the

Use BROWN'S Camphorated, Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. DELICIOUS. 25 cents per jar.



NEW YORK MANSIONS WHICH ARE TO LOSE THEIR FRONTS.

These houses on Riverside Drive near 83d Street, it is claimed, encroach four feet on city property. The owners have been fighting in the courts for ten years to prevent the city from cutting off the fronts of their homes. The courts, however, have decided that the residences undoubtedly encroach on the Drive and orders have been given workmen to proceed with their chisels.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

statutes." Such a law is an infringement upon personal liberty. A man should be as free in the choice of insurance companies as in the choice of a wife or of a business, and, like the choice of the latter, the selection should be made with care. Be sure that your company has an established reputation in the financial world. You want no guesswork as to its ability to pay death losses.

M. R., Dallas, Texas: The receivership of the Mutual Reserve, I understand, is shortly to be wound up. The last report of the receiver shows that the assets amount to over \$600,000.

Agent, Boston, Mass.: All leading companies offer opportunities for agents. No capital is required, but men with good presence and some conversational abilities succeed best. Write to Paul Morton, President Equitable Life, 120 Broadway, New York, giving your references. You can mention LESLIE'S.

T., Temple, Texas: The Grand Fraternity was organized in 1895. In 1908 it reported over \$12,000,000 insurance in force and invested and other assets of a little over \$700,000, with an increasing death rate. I do not believe in assessment insurance. I think your friend's advice is conservative. Better take out a smaller policy in a well established old line company in which you know at the outset what your insurance is to cost without running the danger of having it increased as you grow older, and when the burden becomes heaviest.

L., Jacksonville, Fla.: The Royal Arcanum is a fraternal assessment association established in 1877. Its death rate has increased from a little over 10 per thousand to a little over 13 since 1904. Its insurance in force aggregates nearly \$500,000,000 and its invested and other assets, according to the report for 1908, were then about \$6,500,000. I do not believe in assessment insurance because it grows more expensive as the death rate increases. I had rather take a policy in an old line company and pay a little more for it with the knowledge that as I grew older the load would be lightened.

L., Washington, D. C.: You could not get quite as much for your money in an old line company, at present, but you would get a great deal more in the end. The longer you hold an old line policy the easier the burden becomes because of the dividends it pays. You speak of your certificate in the Fraternal Mystic Circle and that it becomes void at the age of 65. What will you have to show for all that you have paid in the meantime? Write to the Prudential Life, Dept. 67, Newark, N. J., give your age, and ask for a sample of their low cost policy, which you can study at your leisure. Every one who seeks insurance should look over a policy carefully because it is his contract with the company and nothing else can be considered.

*Hermit*

### Foolish Life-risking Feats.

THE STEEPLEJACK who, sustaining his weight by his teeth, essayed a trip across the gorge at Niagara will never know a longer forty-five minutes than when he thus hung above the middle of the river. He might have gone over with perfect ease and, of course, expected to do so; but at the critical moment the apparatus failed to work properly and so he had to hang one hundred and twenty-five feet above the river for three-quarters of an hour, until local firemen rigged a pulley with rope and sent it out to him. This was one of the thrilling spectacles of Niagara's first international carnival. It is a strange quality in our boasted civilization that calls for life-risking feats at every carnival or pleasure resort. Those who risk their lives every day just to give a "thrill" to thousands of onlookers usually do so for a pittance. Some will say, if they are foolish enough to place so little value on their lives nobody is to blame but themselves. But society must protect the lives of its members, even though they be careless themselves, and there is an equally high obligation to protect the public from witnessing such hairbreadth escapes.

It is open to question, also, as to whether the training of ferocious wild animals should be allowed. Not infre-

The Best All-round Family Liniment is "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents a bottle.



**Club Cocktails**  
Here's to You! No fuss, no trouble, no bother. Simply strain through cracked ice and serve.

Martini (gin base) and Manhattan (whiskey base) are the most popular. At all good dealers.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO. Hartford New York London

**A Happy Marriage**  
Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, not correctly from ordinary every day sources.

**SEXOLOGY**  
(Illustrated)

by William H. Walling, A. M., M. D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

- Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
- Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
- Knowledge a Father Should Have.
- Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
- Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
- Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
- Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
- Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
- Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
- Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in One Volume. Illustrated, \$2. Postpaid. Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

PURITAN PUB. CO., 743 Perry Bldg., PHILA., PA.

**WHITE VALLEY GEMS**  
See Them BEFORE Paying. These Gems are chemical white sapphires. Can't be told from diamonds except by an expert. Stand acid and fire diamond tests. So hard they can't be filed and will cut glass. Brilliance guaranteed 25 years. All mounted in 14K solid gold diamond mountings. Will send you any style ring, pin or stud on approval—all charges prepaid—no money in advance. \$3. Write for Free Illustrated booklet, special prices and ring measure.

WHITE VALLEY GEM CO., 719 Holiday Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.


**THE MASTER SCHOOL OF MUSIC**  
VOCAL DEPARTMENT  
Madame Aurelia Jaeger, assisted by Edward Falck and eminent faculty  
96 Clinton Street - Brooklyn, N. Y.

quently we hear of a wild animal tearing or killing a tamer, and there is that risk every moment of the training period and every moment of a performance as well. Should this constant menace to human life be permitted, simply to satisfy the public curiosity and to enrich a few? Cock-fights on the stage and the roping of steers in Wild West shows reveal an element of cruelty also. The "champion cow-lady of the world" was arrested in Chicago on the charge of cruelty to animals. In a Wild West show she roped a steer, and in throwing it, it was reported, she broke its neck. All these incidents are in the same class. They tend to put a low value upon life, they appeal to and magnify a morbid curiosity on the part of the public and they ought to be suppressed.

### Italians in America.

FOR MANY years past Italy and Russia have supplied the greatest number of immigrants to the United States. Yet, in contradistinction to Russia, the number who find their way back again to Italy is large, as many Italians return there as soon as they have realized a modest capital. In 1907 300,000 Italian immigrants came to the United States. In 1908 the number had decreased to 131,000. From January 1st to March 31st, 1909, about 98,000 of them came here, and for the whole of last year the figures of 1907 were surpassed by about 100,000. In the last couple of years, however, the number of those returning home has been in excess of those emigrating.





Try it on

## SALADS

and get that piquancy so often lacking in salad dressings. Use

## LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It is a royal relish for many a dish! Soups, Fish, Roasts, Steaks, Chops, Gravies and a little on Cheese is delicious.

Refuse Imitations.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGTS., N. Y.

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 92.)

John, New Haven, Conn.: 1. The Toledo St. Louis and Western 4s, while not gilt edged, seem well safeguarded because of surplus earnings beyond interest charges. 2. Morris and Essex or any other guaranteed stock would, of course, be safer, but the yield would be less.

F. G., Staunton, Va.: I would not advise you to buy the stock of the Continental Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Co. While it is true that some men of prominence are connected with the directorate, the capital of \$5,000,000 is pretty large. Bear in mind that there is no monopoly of the wireless business.

Patrick Henry, Norfolk.: I do not disagree with much that you say. The railroads and industrial corporations are now, I am convinced, endeavoring to obey the law, perhaps under compulsion both of its stricter enforcement and of public opinion. Your complaint against railway discrimination, I judge, does not refer to existing conditions.

W., West Somerville, Mass.: There is always a fascination about a gold or silver mine, but nine-tenths of the stocks advertised are worthless. A much safer chance of making a speculative venture will be found in stocks of industrial companies that have an established business. For this reason you would do much better to put your money in the stock of the Utility Auto Co. or something of that kind.

Banker, Denver, Col.: While I am not in entire

accord with your outlook, still, many believe that bull factors are in sight. Among others, Norman W. Peters & Co., members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y., 74 Broadway, New York, have prepared a special circular for their customers on the factors which make for higher prices. If you will write to them for their Circular K3 you will get the bull arguments as they view them.

Good Returns, Dover, Del.: 1. Six per cent. tax exempt bonds secured by a first mortgage on property near New York estimated to be worth five times the bond issue are offered by Warren W. Erwin & Co., bankers, 25 Beaver Street, New York, to their clients. They will be glad to give any of my readers full information. 2. White & Co., bankers, 25 Pine Street, New York, are offering the stock of a company which guarantees 5 per cent. dividends this year, 7 per cent. next, and 10 per cent. thereafter. You can write to them for details.

L., Grand Rapids, Mich.: 1. I regard mining stocks as the most treacherous of all the speculations because very little reliable information concerning them is given to the public. 2. There are better things than Atchison, Car Foundry or Pacific Mail. 3. I do not believe the market will be in condition for anything like a boom until the Supreme Court has decided the trust cases. It may have sudden and sharp advances because of an accumulated short interest, but it cannot have a well sustained and long continued advance under existing conditions. 4. Note my weekly suggestions.

Con. Gas, Albany: Consolidated Gas is earning much more than it is paying, and with possibilities of an increase in the dividend and an extra dividend, it offers a good opportunity for profitable speculation if bought on reactions. It is owned by some of the wealthiest men in the country and has a monopoly of the New York field. Josephthal, Louchheim & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 56 Broadway, New York, have recently prepared for their customers a very interesting letter on the merits of Con. Gas. A copy of this will be sent to any of my readers who may write to them for it.

(Continued on page 97.)

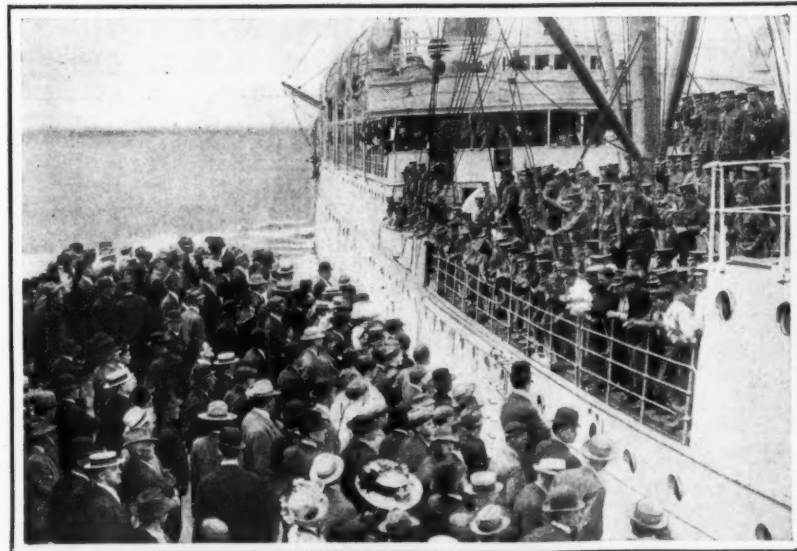
### American City in the Andes.

IN THE Andes Mountains, in Peru, is Cerro de Pasco, the highest city in the world. It is reached by a remarkable, broad-gauge railway. The population of the city is about eight thousand inhabitants, and it boasts a railway station, telegraphs, telephones, churches, shops, clubs, hospitals and schools. At an elevation of 14,200 feet, it presents a wonderful example of American enterprise. The railway running to it from the valley is smooth-running and fast. Everything at Cerro de Pasco is managed by Americans, many of them connected with the mining company which operates in the vicinity. Baseball and bowling are the chief sports. The hospitality of the inhabitants is unbounded. The visitor is royally entertained and is amply repaid for the labor of penetrating into this out-of-the-way region.



NEW YORK EDITORS ON THE HISTORIC BATTLEFIELD OF SARATOGA.

Photographed in front of the famous Schuylersville Monument at the time of the gathering of the New York Press Association, at Saratoga Springs, July 7. President Greenhow, of Hornell, presided; William J. Pollard, of the Seneca Falls Journal, was elected president for the ensuing year, and A. D. Bunnell was made permanent secretary.



UNCLE SAM'S SOLDIER BOYS OFF FOR ALASKA.

The U. S. transport Buford leaving Seattle on June 29th with the Sixteenth Infantry, United States Army, aboard for Skagway, Alaska.—Romant.

## How to Own The OLIVER Typewriter for 17c a Day

You don't have to draw on your Bank Account when you pay on the Penny Plan.

You need not disturb your Dollars. *Keep them at work earning interest!*

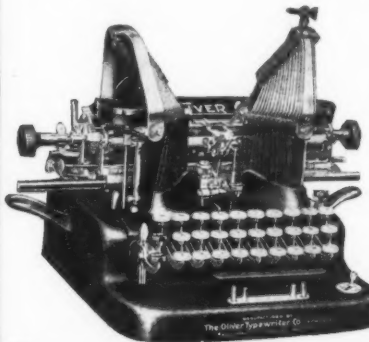
We offer our newest model, the Oliver Typewriter No. 5—fresh from the factory—for Seventeen Cents a Day.

The plan is printed in "black and white" on the Application Blank below.

Simply fill out the blank, attach the small first payment, send it in, and *on comes the Oliver!*

No tedious wait! No red tape! No long-drawn-out correspondence.

You quickly own your Oliver and scarcely notice the outlay. You can have the use of your machine while pennies are "paying the freight."



(35)

You will never have a better chance to test the power of pennies. The Oliver is everywhere.

It's the universal typewriter. Reels off real work with the ease and speed demanded by this mile-a-minute age. Wherever you turn—in Business Offices, great and small—in the quiet of the Home—in the roar of the Railroad and Telegraph service—in the seething maelstrom of modern Newspaperdom—in countless kinds of service—it's the sturdy, strenuous Oliver that's "making the wheels go 'round."

The **OLIVER** Typewriter

The Standard Visible Writer.

You need your Oliver now. It's yours almost for the asking. The biggest hundred dollars' worth in America—for Seventeen Cents a Day!

Send along the Application Blank, with a small first payment of \$15 as an evidence of good faith.

Your check is good—or send draft, postoffice or express money order.

**THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.**  
62 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago

**APPLICATION BLANK**

**THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.,**  
62 Oliver Typewriter Building, Chicago.  
Gentlemen:—I accept your offer of the latest model No. 5 Oliver Standard Typewriter for Seventeen Cents a Day. Enclosed please find \$15 as evidence of good faith. I agree to save 17 cents a day and remit the balance, \$85, in monthly installments. Title to remain in your name until the machine is fully paid for.

Name .....

Address .....

Town..... State.....

References.....

### Taft Dumps Pork Barrel.

AT ONE time President Taft intended to veto the river and harbor bill, with its \$52,000,000 appropriation, but by the last day of Congress he had decided to give it his signature. He signed it, however, solely because a veto would have resulted in too great damage to projects under way, and in doing so he served notice that no other bill drawn along the old lines would receive his signature. A veto would have brought Congress to a sense of economy and system in expenditures of this kind. Our only fear is that Congress will not take as seriously as it should the declaration of the President that a more scientific method must be adopted of determining the projects to be developed. Mr. Taft's main objection is to the "piecemeal" method of making appropriations. The custom has been to begin a project of doubtful wisdom with a small appropriation, because a small sum seems to lessen the sense of responsibility that would be felt were the full amount for the completion of any project called for. Later these small sums are used to force further help from Congress, on the ground that the first appropriation is evidence of the wisdom of the enterprise. In this way unimportant projects have been cared for at the expense of improvements imperatively demanded.

President Taft's plan is to have a board of army engineers study the field and make recommendations to Congress, and, with a view to the harmonious development of a system of waterways and harbors to map out everything several years in advance. In a conference the President had with Senator Nelson, of the Senate Committee on Commerce, and Chairman Alexander, of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, the two heartily accepted the President's plan. While the recommendations of

the board of engineers will be subject to the vote of Congress, the sense of this conference with the President was that eventually the engineers might receive the same responsible control over river and harbor improvements that they now have over the construction work on the Panama Canal. The inauguration of such a system will play havoc with the notorious congressional "pork barrel," but it would mean a thorough and scientific improvement of our rivers and harbors and would place the responsibility for results where it belongs.

### Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

**DR. WILLIAM JAMES ROLFE**, author, editor and Shakespearean scholar, an authority on Bacon and Browning, sportsman, at Vineyard Haven, Mass., July 7th, aged 83.

Henry Dexter, pioneer merchant prince in New York, founder of the American News Company, philanthropist, at New York, July 11th, aged 98.

Mrs. Richard Henry Savage, widely known lecturer and writer, at New York, July 7th, aged 67.

Dr. Leslie D. Ward, one of the founders of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, Civil War veteran, capitalist, politician and art connoisseur, at London, England, July 13th, aged 65.

Professor G. F. Schiaparelli, a famous astronomer and first to announce that there were canals on Mars, at Milan, Italy, July 5th, aged 75.

Walter P. Brownlow, congressman from Tennessee since 1897, journalist and newspaper proprietor, at Johnson City, Tenn., July 8th, aged 60.

Commander John P. McGuinness, U. S. N., retired, at Vancouver, Wash., July 6th, aged 46.

Thomas F. English, well-known actor, creator of the role of Marks in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at Rockland, N. Y., July 5th, aged 56.

In a Pinch, use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."





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(Continued from page 91.)

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"It is my experience that no physical condition forbids the use of Grape-Nuts. To persons in health there is nothing so nourishing and acceptable to the stomach, especially at breakfast to start the machinery of the human system on the day's work. In cases of indigestion I know that a complete breakfast can be made of Grape-Nuts and cream and I think it is necessary not to overload the stomach at the morning meal. I also know the great value of Grape-Nuts when the stomach is too weak to digest other food.

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particulars as to their automobile stock you will receive it promptly. They also offer a chance to obtain a runabout free.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: 1. Last February, because of lack of funds, a receiver for the York Haven Water Co. was appointed. The last report showed a good surplus after payment of interest on the bonds. While I do not regard the latter as an investment security, it might not be well to sacrifice them at a loss. 2. The U. S. Steel bonds are probably the best on your list. Any of my readers who are interested in investments in bonds of the highest class can receive valuable lists of railroad, corporation and convertible bonds and also of listed stocks if they will write to Spencer Trask & Co., 43 Exchange Place, New York, and ask them for their circulars on bonds and stocks which they issue for their customers. Mention Jasper. 3. Mr. Nixon, the president of the Standard Motor, recently spoke very encouragingly of its earnings, but nothing was said about dividends.

Westchester County, N. Y.: 1. After nearly a year of declining prices the market is naturally entitled to an advance, but leading interests seem to have about all the stocks they wish to carry and the public has kept out of the market consistently. Whether prices will go lower depends a good deal on the crop outlook. We shall not know the result on corn until September. 2. It is impossible to say how low any stock will go, but at 150 U. P. would be reasonably safe. 3. The death of Harriman caused some surprise as to whether his estate would part with its holdings in the Pacific. There are those who believe that S. P. is worth as much as U. P. because the former controls the U. P.'s outlet to the coast. The result of the new railroad legislation at Washington cannot now be foreshadowed, but the fact that President Taft felt called upon to advise conservatism in its enforcement is suggestive.

Beginner, Little Rock, Ark.: 1. A great many brokers who are especially seeking new accounts and small accounts prepare market letters for their customers and print comprehensive booklets of information. Occasionally they send a special night letter telegram free so that customers at a distance can follow the market. If you prefer to operate through a New York house it is only necessary to send a check for deposit to some good broker with a letter telling him that you desire to make a deposit and open an account. You can either operate on your own advice or as he may suggest. 2. Write to Leavitt & Grant, members Consolidated Stock Exchange, of New York, 55 Broadway, New York, for their investors' booklet. It will explain all the questions that you ask me and I hardly have room to go into such detail. This firm also sends a special night letter telegram giving the news from day to day without charge to prospective customers.

(Continued on page 93.)

### Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be enclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

GOVERNOR HUGHES, of New York, has signed the bill, lately passed by the State Legislature, that permits each of the big insurance companies to write more than \$150,000,000 of new business a year. My readers will notice that this act of Governor Hughes is in accord with what I have repeatedly said in these columns. There is little justice in a law which says to prospective policy-holders, "You shan't take out your insurance in this old, reliable company, because it has already written the amount of insurance allowed by the

Use BROWN'S Camphorated, Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. DELICIOUS. 25 cents per jar.

statutes." Such a law is an infringement upon personal liberty. A man should be as free in the choice of insurance companies as in the choice of a wife or of a business, and, like the choice of the latter, the selection should be made with care. Be sure that your company has an established reputation in the financial world. You want no guesswork as to its ability to pay death losses.

M. R. Dallas, Texas: The receivership of the Mutual Reserve, I understand, is shortly to be wound up. The last report of the receiver shows that the assets amount to over \$600,000.

Agent, Boston, Mass.: All leading companies offer opportunities for agents. No capital is required, but men with good presence and some conversational abilities succeed best. Write to Paul Morton, President Equitable Life, 120 Broadway, New York, giving your references. You can mention LESLIE'S. F. Temple, Texas: The Grand Fraternity was organized in 1895. In 1908 it reported over \$12,000,000 insurance in force and invested and other assets of a little over \$700,000, with an increasing death rate. I do not believe in assessment insurance. I think your friend's advice is conservative. Better take out a smaller policy in a well established old line company in which you know at the outset what your insurance is to cost without running the danger of having it increased as you grow older, and when the burden becomes heaviest.

L. Jacksonville, Fla.: The Royal Arcanum is a fraternal assessment association established in 1877. Its death rate has increased from a little over 10 per thousand to a little over 13 since 1904. Its insurance in force aggregates nearly \$500,000,000 and its invested and other assets, according to the report for 1908, were then about \$6,500,000. I do not believe in assessment insurance because it grows more expensive as the death rate increases. I had rather take a policy in an old line company and pay a little more for it with the knowledge that as I grow older the load would be lightened.

L. Washington, D. C.: You could not get quite as much for your money in an old line company, at present, but you would get a great deal more in the end. The longer you hold an old line policy the easier the burden becomes because of the dividends it pays. You speak of your certificate in the Fraternal Mystic Circle and that it becomes void at the age of 65. What will you have to show for all that you have paid in the meantime? Write to the Prudential Life, Dept. 67, Newark, N. J., give your age, and ask for a sample of their low cost policy, which you can study at your leisure. Every one who seeks insurance should look over a policy carefully because it is his contract with the company and nothing else can be considered.

Hermit

### Foolish Life-risking Feats.

THE STEEPLEJACK who, sustaining his weight by his teeth, essayed a trip across the gorge at Niagara will never know a longer forty-five minutes than when he thus hung above the middle of the river. He might have gone over with perfect ease and, of course, expected to do so; but at the critical moment the apparatus failed to work properly and so he had to hang one hundred and twenty-five feet above the river for three-quarters of an hour, until local firemen rigged a pulley with rope and sent it out to him. This was one of the thrilling spectacles of Niagara's first international carnival. It is a strange quality in our boasted civilization that calls for life-risking feats at every carnival or pleasure resort. Those who risk their lives every day just to give a "thrill" to thousands of onlookers usually do so for a pittance. Some will say, if they are foolish enough to place so little value on their lives nobody is to blame but themselves. But society must protect the lives of its members, even though they be careless themselves, and there is an equally high obligation to protect the public from witnessing such hairbreadth escapes.

It is open to question, also, as to whether the training of ferocious wild animals should be allowed. Not infre-

The Best All-round Family Liniment is "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents a bottle.



Here's to You! No fuss, no trouble, no bother. Simply strain through cracked ice and serve.

Martini (gin base) and Manhattan (whiskey base) are the most popular. At all good dealers. G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO. Hartford New York London

**A Happy Marriage**  
Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary every day sources.

**SEXOLOGY**  
(Illustrated)  
by William H. Walling, A. M., M. D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

- Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
- Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
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- Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
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- Knowledge a Son Should Have.
- Knowledge a Daughter Should Have.
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All in One Volume. Illustrated, \$2. Postpaid. Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents. PURITAN PUB. CO., 743 Ferry Bldg., PHILA., PA.

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See Them BEFORE Buying. These Gems are chemical white sapphires. Can't be told from diamonds except by an expert. Stand acid and fire diamond tests. So hard they can't be filed and will cut glass. Brilliance guaranteed 35 years. All mounted in 14K solid gold diamond mountings. Will send you any style ring, pin or stud on approval—all charges prepaid—no money in advance. \$2. Write for Free illustrated booklet, special prices and ring measure. WHITE VALLEY GEM CO., 719 Holiday Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

**THE MASTER SCHOOL OF MUSIC**  
VOCAL DEPARTMENT  
Madame Aurelia Jaeger, assisted by Edward Falck and eminent faculty  
96 Clinton Street - Brooklyn, N. Y.

quently we hear of a wild animal tearing or killing a tamer, and there is that risk every moment of the training period and every moment of a performance as well. Should this constant menace to human life be permitted, simply to satisfy the public curiosity and to enrich a few? Cock-fights on the stage and the roping of steers in Wild West shows reveal an element of cruelty also. The "champion cow-lady of the world" was arrested in Chicago on the charge of cruelty to animals. In a Wild West show she roped a steer, and in throwing it, it was reported, she broke its neck. All these incidents are in the same class. They tend to put a low value upon life, they appeal to and magnify a morbid curiosity on the part of the public and they ought to be suppressed.

### Italians in America.

FOR MANY years past Italy and Russia have supplied the greatest number of immigrants to the United States. Yet, in contradistinction to Russia, the number who find their way back again to Italy is large, as many Italians return there as soon as they have realized a modest capital. In 1907 300,000 Italian immigrants came to the United States. In 1908 the number had decreased to 131,000. From January 1st to March 31st, 1909, about 98,000 of them came here, and for the whole of last year the figures of 1907 were surpassed by about 100,000. In the last couple of years, however, the number of those returning home has been in excess of those emigrating.



NEW YORK MANSIONS WHICH ARE TO LOSE THEIR FRONTS.

These houses on Riverside Drive near 83d Street, it is claimed, encroach four feet on city property. The owners have been fighting in the courts for ten years to prevent the city from cutting off the fronts of their homes. The courts, however, have decided that the residences undoubtedly encroach on the Drive and orders have been given workmen to proceed with their chisels.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."





Try it on  
**SALADS**  
and get that piquancy so often lacking in salad dressings. Use  
**LEA & PERRINS**  
**SAUCE**  
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE  
It is a royal relish for many a dish! Soups, Fish, Roasts, Steaks, Chops, Gravies and a little on Cheese is delicious.  
Refuse Imitations.  
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGTS., N. Y.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 92.)

John, New Haven, Conn.: 1. The Toledo St. Louis and Western 4s, while not gilt edged, seem well safeguarded because of surplus earnings beyond interest charges. 2. Morris and Essex or any other guaranteed stock would, of course, be safer, but the yield would be less.  
F. G., Staunton, Va.: I would not advise you to buy the stock of the Continental Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Co. While it is true that some men of prominence are connected with the directorate, the capital of \$5,000,000 is pretty large. Bear in mind that there is no monopoly of the wireless business.  
Patrick Henry, Norfolk: I do not disagree with much that you say. The railroads and industrial corporations are now, I am convinced, endeavoring to obey the law, perhaps under compulsion both of its stricter enforcement and of public opinion. Your complaint against railway discrimination, I judge, does not refer to existing conditions.  
W., West Somerville, Mass.: There is always a fascination about a gold or silver mine, but nine-tenths of the stocks advertised are worthless. A much safer chance of making a speculative venture will be found in stocks of industrial companies that have an established business. For this reason you would do much better to put your money in the stock of the Utility Auto Co. or something of that kind.  
Banker, Denver, Col.: While I am not in entire

accord with your outlook, still, many believe that bull factors are in sight. Among others, Norman W. Peters & Co., members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y., 74 Broadway, New York, have prepared a special circular for their customers on the factors which make for higher prices. If you will write to them for their Circular K3 you will get the bull arguments as they view them.  
Good Returns, Dover, Del.: 1. Six per cent. tax exempt bonds secured by a first mortgage on property near New York estimated to be worth five times the bond issue are offered by Warren W. Erwin & Co., bankers, 26 Beaver Street, New York, to their clients. They will be glad to give any of my readers full information. 2. White & Co., bankers, 25 Pine Street, New York, are offering the stock of a company which guarantees 5 per cent. dividends this year, 7 per cent. next, and 10 per cent. thereafter. You can write to them for details.  
L., Grand Rapids, Mich.: 1. I regard mining stocks as the most treacherous of all the speculative because very little reliable information concerning them is given to the public. 2. There are better things than Atchison, Car Foundry or Pacific Mail. 3. I do not believe the market will be in condition for anything like a boom until the Supreme Court has decided the trust cases. It may have sudden and sharp advances because of an accumulated short interest, but it cannot have a well sustained and long continued advance under existing conditions. 4. Note my weekly suggestions.  
Con. Gas, Albany: Consolidated Gas is earning much more than it is paying, and with possibilities of an increase in the dividend and an extra dividend, it offers a good opportunity for profitable speculation if bought on reactions. It is owned by some of the wealthiest men in the country and has a monopoly of the New York field. Josephthal, Louchheim & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 56 Broadway, New York, have recently prepared for their customers a very interesting letter on the merits of Con. Gas. A copy of this will be sent to any of my readers who may write to them for it.

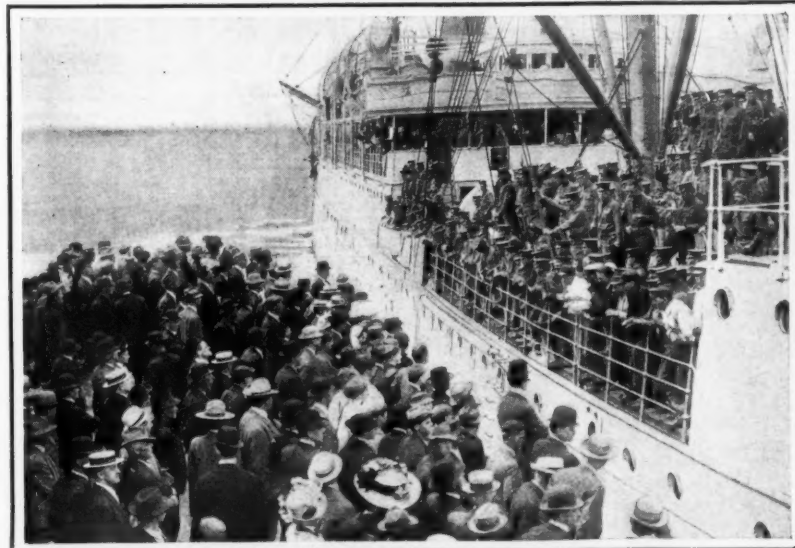
(Continued on page 97.)

American City in the Andes.

IN THE Andes Mountains, in Peru, is Cerro de Pasco, the highest city in the world. It is reached by a remarkable, broad-gauge railway. The population of the city is about eight thousand inhabitants, and it boasts a railway station, telegraphs, telephones, churches, shops, clubs, hospitals and schools. At an elevation of 14,200 feet, it presents a wonderful example of American enterprise. The railway running to it from the valley is smooth-running and fast. Everything at Cerro de Pasco is managed by Americans, many of them connected with the mining company which operates in the vicinity. Baseball and bowling are the chief sports. The hospitality of the inhabitants is unbounded. The visitor is royally entertained and is amply repaid for the labor of penetrating into this out-of-the-way region.



NEW YORK EDITORS ON THE HISTORIC BATTLEFIELD OF SARATOGA.  
Photographed in front of the famous Schuylersville Monument at the time of the gathering of the New York Press Association, at Saratoga Springs, July 7. President Greenhow, of Hornell, presided; William J. Pollard, of the Seneca Falls Journal, was elected president for the ensuing year, and A. D. Bunnell was made permanent secretary.



UNCLE SAM'S SOLDIER BOYS OFF FOR ALASKA.  
The U. S. transport Buford leaving Seattle on June 29th with the Sixteenth Infantry, United States Army, aboard for Skagway, Alaska.—Romant.

## How to Own The OLIVER Typewriter for 17c a Day

You don't have to draw on your Bank Account when you pay on the Penny Plan.

You need not disturb your Dollars. *Keep them at work earning interest!*

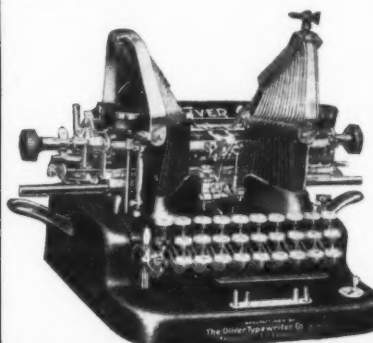
We offer our newest model, the Oliver Typewriter No. 5—fresh from the factory—for Seventeen Cents a Day.

The plan is printed in "black and white" on the Application Blank below.

Simply fill out the blank, attach the small first payment, send it in, and *on comes the Oliver!*

No tedious wait! No red tape! No long-drawn-out correspondence.

You quickly own your Oliver and scarcely notice the outlay. You can have the use of your machine while pennies are "paying the freight."



You will never have a better chance to test the power of pennies.

The Oliver is everywhere.

It's the universal typewriter. Reels off real work with the ease and speed demanded by this mile-a-minute age. Wherever you turn—in Business Offices, great and small—in the quiet of the Home—in the roar of the Railroad and Telegraph service—in the seething maelstrom of modern Newspaperdom—in countless kinds of service—it's the sturdy, strenuous Oliver that's "making the wheels go 'round."

**The OLIVER**  
Typewriter  
The Standard Visible Writer.

You need your Oliver now. It's yours almost for the asking. The biggest hundred dollars' worth in America—for Seventeen Cents a Day!

Send along the Application Blank, with a small first payment of \$15 as an evidence of good faith.

Your check is good—or send draft, postoffice or express money order.

**THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.**  
62 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago  
—APPLICATION BLANK—

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.,  
62 Oliver Typewriter Building, Chicago.  
Gentlemen—I accept your offer of the latest model No. 5 Oliver Standard Typewriter for Seventeen Cents a Day. Enclosed please find \$15 as evidence of good faith. I agree to save 17 cents a day and remit the balance, \$85, in monthly installments. Title to remain in your name until the machine is fully paid for.

Name .....  
Address .....  
Town ..... State.....  
References .....

### Taft Dooms Pork Barrel.

AT ONE time President Taft intended to veto the river and harbor bill, with its \$52,000,000 appropriation, but by the last day of Congress he had decided to give it his signature. He signed it, however, solely because a veto would have resulted in too great damage to projects under way, and in doing so he served notice that no other bill drawn along the old lines would receive his signature. A veto would have brought Congress to a sense of economy and system in expenditures of this kind. Our only fear is that Congress will not take as seriously as it should the declaration of the President that a more scientific method must be adopted of determining the projects to be developed. Mr. Taft's main objection is to the "piecemeal" method of making appropriations. The custom has been to begin a project of doubtful wisdom with a small appropriation, because a small sum seems to lessen the sense of responsibility that would be felt were the full amount for the completion of any project called for. Later these small sums are used to force further help from Congress, on the ground that the first appropriation is evidence of the wisdom of the enterprise. In this way unimportant projects have been cared for at the expense of improvements imperatively demanded.

President Taft's plan is to have a board of army engineers study the field and make recommendations to Congress, and, with a view to the harmonious development of a system of waterways and harbors, to map out everything several years in advance. In a conference the President had with Senator Nelson, of the Senate Committee on Commerce, and Chairman Alexander, of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, the two heartily accepted the President's plan. While the recommendations of

the board of engineers will be subject to the vote of Congress, the sense of this conference with the President was that eventually the engineers might receive the same responsible control over river and harbor improvements that they now have over the construction work on the Panama Canal. The inauguration of such a system will play havoc with the notorious congressional "pork barrel," but it would mean a thorough and scientific improvement of our rivers and harbors and would place the responsibility for results where it belongs.

### Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

**DR. WILLIAM JAMES ROLFE**, author, editor and Shakespearean scholar, an authority on Bacon and Browning, sportsman, at Vineyard Haven, Mass., July 7th, aged 83.

Henry Dexter, pioneer merchant prince in New York, founder of the American News Company, philanthropist, at New York, July 11th, aged 98.

Mrs. Richard Henry Savage, widely known lecturer and writer, at New York, July 7th, aged 67.

Dr. Leslie D. Ward, one of the founders of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, Civil War veteran, capitalist, politician and art connoisseur, at London, England, July 13th, aged 65.

Professor G. F. Schiaparelli, a famous astronomer and first to announce that there were canals on Mars, at Milan, Italy, July 5th, aged 75.

Walter P. Brownlow, congressman from Tennessee since 1897, journalist and newspaper proprietor, at Johnson City, Tenn., July 8th, aged 60.

Commander John P. McGuinness, U. S. N., retired, at Vancouver, Wash., July 6th, aged 46.

Thomas F. English, well-known actor, creator of the role of Marks in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at Rockland, Mass., July 5th, aged 56.

In a Pinch, use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



## The Lifting of the Burden.

(Continued from page 82.)

to pay her each week! Poor Robbie! Poor Grace! If that snippy hired girl had only talked to Tompkins a little longer the morning she was taken sick, instead of coming nosing around and finding her unconscious on the floor, she would be safely at home with Silas to-day, instead of being a burden. Of course, if she had found things here at Robbie's as she had expected to, she wouldn't want to go—no-sir-ee! She liked life as well as the next one and had always got a sight of enjoyment out of everything; but this being a burden and having them ashamed of her—

"How long do you think I'll last?" she asked the doctor bluntly one day.

"Not very long, if you don't give me more help than you are doing," he answered, with equal candor.

"But, doctor, I'm such a care and expense!" she complained. "I nursed Robbie's pa for a year, and buried him, and got mournin' for myself on what it's costin' him a month for me. I ain't worth it, doctor."

"You'd be worth it to me, Mother Sinclair," he said soberly; and, stooping, kissed her on the forehead.

"You are a real nice boy to say so," she returned, patting his arm affectionately. "But, don't you see, the way things are goin' with them, they can't afford it."

"They shouldn't have told you that!" he muttered angrily, a cork between his teeth. "I've suspected all the time it was worry over their affairs that was keeping you down."

She turned wide, startled eyes toward him, but he was busy counting drops into a glass, the cork still gripped between his teeth.

"You mean—" she began craftily.

"Bob's failure," he answered promptly. "Of course it's a serious thing to be wiped out slick and clean at his age; but he'll get onto his feet again, never fear. Now, take this"—he raised her head tenderly on his arm and put the spoon to her lips—"and then, at least, try to feel a little better. Why, what have you got all those stones on the bed for? To throw at us when we don't do things to suit you?" he demanded laughingly, as he laid her down.

"I wouldn't waste 'em on ye!" she retorted, in pretended disdain; then added eagerly, as she saw him examining one with great interest, "they're our specimens. I took a notion I'd like to look at 'em this morning. Silas and I used to be mighty interested in specimens. That white one with the little black streak on it come from Pike's Peak, and this spotted one—"

"And these?" he said, extending a handful. "Where did these come from?"

"Those? Oh, Robbie picked those up back on the Ridge," she answered indifferently. "And this one Brother Simons brought from Jerusalem when—"

"You don't happen to own the Ridge, do you, Mrs. Sinclair?" he interrupted, in an odd voice.

"Why, yes. It ain't good for nothin' much except blackberries—and rattlers!" she returned, with a little chuckle. "Silas bought it off'n old man Benson when his wife died, an'—Goin'!" she broke off to ask as he abruptly extended one hand, while drop-

ping the "specimens" into his pocket with the other.

"Yes," he returned hurriedly; "but I'll probably run in this evening."

So Robbie had lost everything! She couldn't understand it all just yet, though she supposed it would mean that they would have to get along without that polite Mr. Tompkins and all the rest and leave this beautiful house. There was the farm left to them, if it came to a pinch. Robbie would love it, but Grace—She had to laugh, bad as she felt, when she thought of Grace sleeping in the little attic chamber and sitting on the old splint-bottomed hickories. And the children! Well, she'd like to see those pert little wax dolls making mud pies and splashing round in the duck pond. But Grace would never go to the farm—she knew that. She would never be satisfied with anything less than she had now; and likely, if she was beautiful and smart like Grace, instead of being an old-fashioned no account, she'd feel the same way, she admitted loyally.

The doctor did not come back that night, as he had promised, but Robbie, strangely excited and unstrung, spent an hour with her, talking about the old place. He even spoke of the Ridge, and she told him how the doctor had run off with the specimens he had picked up when he was a little boy. Later Grace had come in, and, though she was very pale and silent, she had kissed her good-night—something so unusual that it brought the tears to the older woman's eyes.

Neither Robbie nor Grace mentioned what had happened, however, and when she remembered how she had gotten the truth out of the doctor, she decided to say nothing herself. During the next few days she felt a subdued excitement among those about her; even the doctor acted more like a big, happy boy than anything else, racing up and down stairs to see her a half dozen times a day instead of his customary one visit. She wondered wearily if he charged Robbie for all of them. Surely not, when, lots of times, he didn't give her a speck of medicine, but just sat and visited and asked her questions about the farm. Dear, dear! She wished he wouldn't, for they brought back memories that nearly broke her old heart—her weary old heart, she told herself, that longed inexpressibly for rest.

Then Robbie went away on business, they told her; and though, to her surprise and joy, Grace spent hours with her where she had minutes heretofore, she missed her boy terribly.

One night, however, when she was feeling particularly blue, the three of them came trooping into her room. Robbie kissed her and gave her a bear hug, as he used to call it when he was a boy; but Grace, who had been crying, just sat down on the farther side of the bed and patted her hand. Then the big doctor boy, who had been standing looking down on her for a spell with the funniest look on his face, suddenly sat down beside her and, with his fingers on her wrist, leaned over and kissed her, too.

"How do you feel?" he asked.

"Strong enough to box your ears for takin' liberties!" she retorted; but she didn't slap very hard—oh, no! for she liked it. But what was the matter with them, they acted so strange? Maybe

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

they'd come to get her ready to move. But the doctor was speaking.

"Mrs. Sinclair, I've done my best to get you out of bed in a professional way, but I've failed," he said sternly, though his eyes were twinkling.

"Now, I purpose to jar you out!"

"Go on!" Robbie said eagerly when he paused.

"You know those specimens of yours I took away the other day?" he asked.

She nodded wonderingly.

"Well, they were coal—anthracite coal!"

"I—don't—understand!" she faltered.

"It's on the farm, mother—or under it!" Robbie explained excitedly.

"Tons of it! I've just been down there with an expert, and if what he says is true, you are a very rich woman."

"Me—a rich—woman?" she repeated. "Me?"

"Yes, you," Robbie affirmed.

"Then I'll not be a bur—that is, I guess I won't be sick any more," she said decidedly; then added, "Land! how I do wish Silas was here to enjoy it!"

The elder Mrs. Sinclair had just returned from an afternoon's shopping when her daughter-in-law called her into the drawing-room.

"Brother Calderwood wishes to see you about that orphanage entertainment, dear," she explained, as she drew an easy chair near her guest. "Just let Cecile take your wraps and—Ah, Mrs. Van Schuyler!" she broke off to exclaim, advancing to meet her friend, "I am so glad you came! We were just about to speak of the concert. Will you sit here? And you, mother dear—" Again she indicated the easy chair; but the elder Mrs. Sinclair, laying aside her costly furs, seated herself squarely on a little gilt chair and, inclining her head, allowed the obsequious Cecile to remove a beautiful "old woman's bunnet," trimmed with forget-me-nots, from her soft, white hair.

"Are you entirely recovered, my dear Mrs. Sinclair?" asked the Rev. Nathaniel Calderwood sonorously.

"Uh huh!" she returned brightly.

"Never felt more peart in my life!"

Mrs. Van Schuyler placed her lorgnette to her eye and regarded her intently. "And you have no recurrence of those alarming fainting spells?" she asked, with interest.

"Nope!" returned the older woman, with a little, bird-like toss of her head. "Been too busy shoppin' and runnin' round seein' things to have 'em, I guess. Now, let's talk about the concert, for I'm goin' ridin' with that big doctor boy at four."

\* \* \*

## Don'ts for Fishermen.

TO THE disciples of the patient Izaak, one of our contemporaries, *Fur News*, offers the following set of rules for guidance in their piscatorial pursuits:

Don't walk right up to a riff and fish it; stay above it and let your line float down to it, and if you don't get a strike hold your pole still and reel your line in and let it run out again two or three times; then swing your pole from side to side.

If using red worms, don't put on a big bait. One nice worm is enough. Start about three-quarters from head and string worm on the hook; let the

head stick out so there are ends to wabble. Pull point of hook out, so the worm can't come off.

Don't jerk hard to hook a fish. Don't pull too quick. Don't let the line slacken.

When a fish is hooked, don't get excited; if a big fish is hooked, give him time. Time is golden.

Don't take any intoxicating drinks.

Again, don't stand so your shadow is on the water if it is a still day and nothing is moving; and don't forget that time and patience make the best fisherman.

Don't swear if you lose a nice fish; it's no use—he is gone.

Don't use lead on line when fishing for trout.

Don't use a heavy line.

Don't use white lines and many more things too numerous to mention.

## LESLIE'S WEEKLY'S CLASSIFIED SERVICE

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PRETTY CHILDREN IN A FAIRY PAGEANT.

Over two hundred children gathered recently on the lawn surrounding the home of Charles Dawes, Chicago, to participate in an outdoor play. The plot of the children's drama depicted a contest between Spring and Winter. The youngsters represented flowers, icicles, breezes, trees and sunbeams.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



# No More Boxing Battles

THE AMAZING BREAKDOWN OF A FAMOUS PUGILIST AND A LITTLE INSIDE INFORMATION UPON THE CAUSE OF THE CATASTROPHE

By Ed. A. Goewey



For clean sport and a square deal everywhere and at all times.

**I**F YOU dance you must pay the fiddler. If you travel you must pay toll. And we must be fair to Jeffries. He did not want to leave his alfalfa, his friends and his tavern. He had wealth, more than he could use. He had glory, more than any man

of his calling, for was he not the undefeated heavyweight champion of the world? But his friends urged him on. "It's up to you, Jim!" they cried, as with one voice. And so Jeff bowed to popular clamor and endeavored to regain a physical condition that would make it possible for him to defeat the black warrior who had battled his way to the foremost ranks of pugilism. And Jim tried to come back. Faithfully and hard he tried; none but he who has made a study of the athlete and athletics can comprehend the agony and torture that man went through in his endeavor to make himself physically fit. The improvement in his condition was wonderful and I believe that up to a few short months ago Jim believed that he was surely regaining most of his pristine vigor.

Ten days before the great boxing contest I journeyed to Jim's camp and studied him in the only public workout he gave after crossing into Nevada. I had expected great things, but as I looked across the lawn and saw the big fellow sitting there under the trees, humped over a table, chewing gum and playing cards, I received a mighty shock. Jim had done wonders for himself. The fat was gone and his skin was tanned a healthy brown. But, oh! where was the gladiator of other days, the conqueror of them all, the Jim Jeffries of six years ago? Not there! Not that old man, with drawn face, a too frequent scowl, motions slow and sluggish and a manner crusty beyond the point of rudeness! Jim was always gruff in the old days, but this new Jim was positively peevish, with nerves on edge like a bargain-hunting woman.

Turning to another ex-world's champion in another division (and who also hopes to "come back" some day), I said, "Jeff doesn't look good to me." "Oh, he's all right!" he replied. "His face doesn't look so bad!" But, nevertheless, I noted that within twenty-four hours my friend had changed his mind, for from that time until the contest every article that he wrote said that Johnson would win.

And then I looked Johnson over—not once, but several times; and I knew, from the form that he showed, from the careless, good-natured way he worked and from his absolute confidence in conversation—talk that was sincere and earnest and not egotistical—that he

had Jeff's measure and that, barring a miracle, the star of the one greatest boxer on earth would set forever on the afternoon of July Fourth and before the bell had rung for the twentieth round. And the same feeling was in the air at all times. Men talked hopefully, but as the big day approached, the confidence even of the general crowd grew less. Thousands of more dollars would have been bet on Johnson had it not been for the fact that even men who expected him to win would not place money on him and then go to the arena and yell encouragement to Jeff.

I am going to tell you a story relative to Jeffries that took place behind the scenes and which I don't think is public property as yet. On its truthfulness you can depend, as it came to me from one of the oldest and most respected athletes in the world and one who has seen every great boxing contest for the past twenty-five years. The story in brief is this: Up to the time that Jeffries was obliged to leave his training camp at Rowdennan for Moana Springs, everything had been of the most serene order with Jim and his handlers. To be sure, he absolutely refused to box as often as they desired, preferring to loaf along in his training with a little running, wrestling and mountain climbing and plenty of fishing. But he had thrown off all his surplus fat and was in good spirits, so there was no worry anywhere. But with the removal of Jeff's camp to Nevada there was a noticeable change in his manner. He grew surly, did not appear to care a great deal about his training, was almost forced before he would box and clearly showed signs of worry.

These symptoms of worry and nervousness grew and soon his handlers began to fear that something was radically wrong with their charge. They did heroic work trying to cheer him up, urged him more than ever to box, strove to bring back a return of that confidence he had seemed to feel before going to Moana. But Jeff's condition grew worse, and when dozens of people daily told him that he simply must win, as their all was staked on him, his nerves slowly but surely went to pieces under the load of responsibility placed upon him. The Sunday before the contest Jim was in a wretched frame of mind all day. Not only did he refuse to talk more than a few words at a time, but he tried to avoid even his friends. That night Jeff scarcely slept a wink. He would rise from his bed time after time and walk the floor and refuse to go to sleep after the solicitations of his wife. The day of the contest found Jim a mental wreck. He was morose with every one and refused almost to answer questions. When in the dressing-room at the arena his handlers started to strip him, they were stunned to find that his hands and feet were like ice. It was proposed to soak them in hot water, but Jim negatived this proposition. Finally Jim Corbett, the principal second on whom so much depended, in a frantic frenzy exclaimed, "For pity's sake, Jim,

what's the matter with you? We're your best friends. Tell us what you're thinking about. Talk, man—say something!" But Jim would not explain and all he said was, "I'll be all right when I get into the ring." One of Jim's doctors was called in and said that he was on the verge of nervous collapse. Whether he gave him anything to steady him I don't know. I heard rumors that Jim was given medicine before entering the ring. I don't vouch for it, but it came as a pretty strong rumor.

In any event, Jeffries was on the verge of nervous prostration when he entered the ring. He was in condition and was game to the last physically, but mentally he was defeated before a blow was struck. The hand and the muscles were there, but the vitality was gone. Something had gone wrong with the fighting machine and in the hands of Johnson he was a broken-down old man. It was a pitiable showing all the way through and, I think, was the last boxing contest to a finish between heavyweights that will ever be seen in this country. Future struggles of this kind will probably take place in England, France, Australia or across the Mexican line.

I doubt if there will be another big match at Reno. I doubt if there will be another great contest in the United States, but, no matter where men meet in future to demonstrate fistic superiority, let it be understood that the women must remain at home. Gentleness and the mother instinct are cultivated in the quiet of the home, not by mingling in scenes of strife. The promoters and boxing fans are already making arrangements in their minds for another match for Jack Johnson. But to me they appear to be a little previous—about twelve months previous, in fact. Johnson has been boxing for over fifteen years and has finally won a success and a sum of money that he probably never dreamed of during his early years in the game. Now, with all the glory and all the money that he can possibly need for a long time to come, the ebony pugilist is more than likely to devote a quiet extended period to enjoying both.

I put no faith in the assertion that Johnson will now retire from the ring, the only undefeated heavyweight champion in the world. If he isn't killed by his automobile or puts himself entirely out of condition by high living, Jack will be back some day defending his title. He simply will be unable to resist when the time comes. He is a born boxer, loves the game, and to him, as to every man of his color, popular attention and unlimited notoriety are like food and drink. He will some day return to the limelight, and, no doubt, like his predecessors, will return once too often and then there will be a new champion. For the next few months, however, Johnson will give his attention to vaudeville. It is the simplest and easiest method by which he can obtain a lot of very easy money.

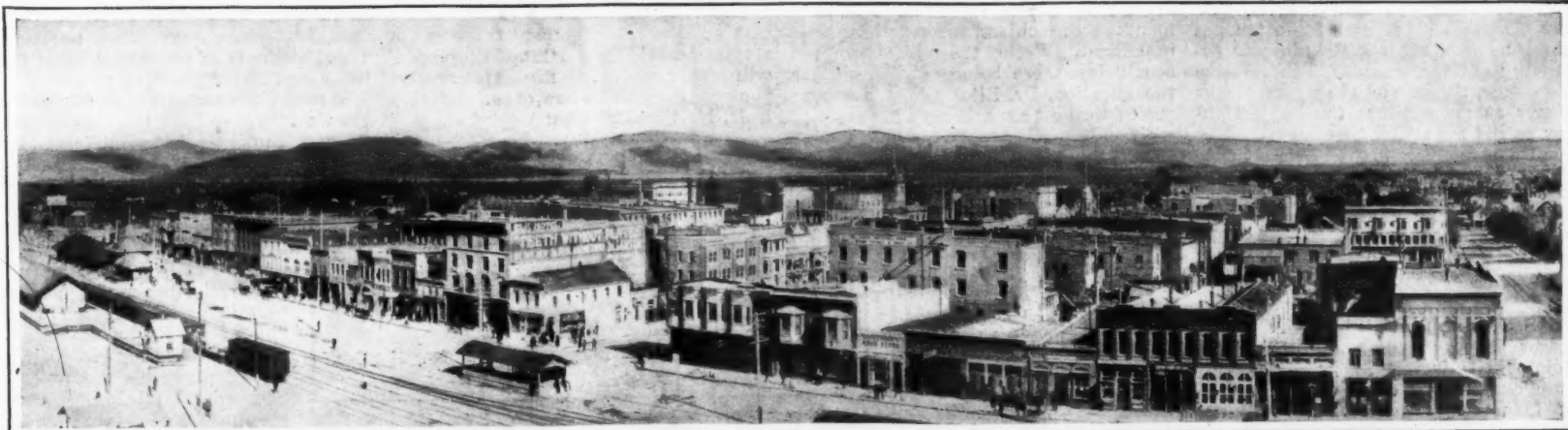
All this talk about Johnson meeting some heavyweight in Cheyenne in August, at the time Colonel Roosevelt will



MELVIN W. SHEPPARD,  
Who on July 17th, broke the world's 1,000-yard record, when he ran the distance at Celtic Park in 2 minutes 12 2-5 seconds. This beats the figures registered by L. E. Meyers for the same distance in 1881 by 3-5 of a second.

be there, is the veriest nonsense. It will be talked of a great deal in the sporting pages of the daily newspapers, but you can treat the whole thing as a joke. In the first place, the laws of Wyoming are decidedly different from those of Nevada and they forbid anything that may be construed in any form as constituting a prize-fight. The Governor of the State has said positively that he considers long bouts prize-fights and not boxing contests and Johnson a prize-fighter and that he will not permit him to engage in any contest in Wyoming in which a decision is given. Then the people of Cheyenne would never permit Johnson's name to be coupled with that of Colonel Roosevelt as an extra attraction at what promises to be the biggest celebration held in that city in years. And also consider that Cheyenne is not a large place and it will have its hands full preparing for those who come to see and hear the country's first citizen. Finally, there is not a man in sight who can really be considered a worthy antagonist for the black champion. He is stronger and can more than outbox and outgeneral any heavyweight in sight to-day. In a long contest, Tommy Burns, Bill Lang, Sam Langford or Tom Sharkey would make a showing that would be far funnier than the antics of your favorite circus clown. One or two of these or even Philadelphia Jack O'Brien might do some clever boxing with Johnson in a six-round affair.

And now we'll all try and forget the Reno gladiator for a time and turn to a pleasanter theme—baseball. Next week the great American game shall claim attention and possibly something quite new will be said about the knights of the green diamond.



The smoke of the battle has cleared away, the hosts that witnessed the pugilistic tragedy have scattered to the four points of the compass, and Reno, little Reno, nestling comfortably in the valley topped by the snow-clad Sierras, is done with rush and roar of the countermarching invading hordes, with the hurly-burly of the unusual occasion and has lapsed into her usual summer siesta, that shall be broken only by rosy dreams of profits from the mines and silken, rustling goings of the disappointed sisterhood that makes temporary homes within her confines.



# From Car Driver to Governor

AN EXAMPLE TO AMERICAN YOUTH

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE EX-GOVERNOR JOHN H. MCGRAW, OF WASHINGTON

By Charles T. Conover

THE LIFE of John H. McGraw, ex-Governor of Washington, who died in Seattle recently, is an inspiration to American youth and an example to American manhood unapproached since the death, last year, of Governor Johnson, of Minnesota. He died the foremost citizen of his State, more loved and more mourned than any citizen who had previously died in its confines. Condolences were received from the President of the United States, Cabinet ministers, the speaker of the House, United States Senators and eminent citizens and journalists, even to Henry Watterson, differing so radically in political belief with the dead man. His burial was simple and private, under his instructions, but memorial services followed that were the most touching ever held in the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. McGraw was born in Penobscot County, Maine, fifty-nine years ago, of the most humble parentage. His father died when he was two years old and some years later his mother remarried. His stepfather was harsh to him and his life very hard. A few months at a country school was the total of his educational opportunities. So poor was the family that the boy had to wear an old pair of his stepfather's boots, and one day at school this sensitive boy suffered the humiliation of being reprimanded by the teacher for being out of line when his class was toeing a crack in the floor, the teacher being unconscious that he was squarely toeing the mark, but was thrown out of line by the size of his boots. At fourteen he began making his own living at any honest toil. At twenty he was conducting a small country store, but lost his meager savings in the panic of 1873. He then married the girl of his choice and



EX-GOVERNOR JOHN H. MCGRAW,  
The late executive of the State of Washington. At twenty-one he was driving a bobtail horse car in San Francisco.

bravely struck out for the Pacific coast. San Francisco with him one evening. A few years ago, when the writer was walking down one of the streets of

coast was driving a bobtail horse car on this street." Later he went to Seattle and secured a position as clerk in a hotel in the then small frontier town. Later he became part proprietor, but the place went up in flames and he was again penniless. He took employment as a policeman, was later elected town marshal and chief of police. He made his impress upon the community and was elected sheriff and later re-elected. During his second term disorder and riot broke out in the Pacific Northwest, owing to an anti-Chinese agitation. The Chinese were forcibly driven out of Tacoma and other cities and armed mobs ordered them out of Seattle. There was riot and bloodshed, but Sheriff McGraw met the crisis fearlessly and boldly and law and order prevailed, although United States troops had to be called in to accomplish it. The anti-Chinese agitation was so powerful that Sheriff McGraw went down to defeat at the next election. He had been devoting all his leisure to the study of the law and was later admitted to the bar and became a member of the most important law firm in the Territory, his associates being an ex-chief justice of the Territory and the present justice of the Federal court. In the meantime the anti-Chinese sentiment had subsided and his old friends and neighbors insisted that he accept a vindication at their hands, and he sacrificed his law practice and was renominated and re-elected sheriff.

At the end of this term he became president of the First National Bank of Seattle. Possessing a wonderfully virile and masterful mind, a love for all that is good and true and a charming, whole-hearted personality, he had a real love for politics, always without

(Continued on page 97.)



Conducted by Clarence Richard Lindner

**A**N INSPIRING sign of the growing refinement of public taste and a more widespread interest in serious affairs is the enormous increase in the publication of non-fiction books. The public libraries report that in many cases books on medicine, such as "Psychotherapy," by Hugo Munsterberg, or "The Conquest of Consumption," by Woods Hutchinson, books on economics and social problems are often in greater demand than the "best-seller" type of production. Volumes that five years ago would have enjoyed sale only among a small body of specializing students are now "popular" in every sense of the word. More than any other, industry and its attendant problems is a subject prominently occupying public interest. That elusive personage, the man on the street, knows nearly as much about the subject today as did the student of economics of five years ago. This growing knowledge of social problems is having a marked effect on public morals and political activities.

#### INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

"Social Insurance," by Professor Henry R. Seager, of Columbia University, is a minute examination of the evils of industrial casualties, premature death, unemployment and the old-age question. Professor Seager shows us how these burdens may best be

carried by the community collectively through the principle of insurance. The plan is being worked extensively in Europe. "Governmental Action for Social Welfare," by Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, of Cornell University, is an enlightening explanation of the conditions which control governmental action, discussing the various departments of the government, their powers and limitations and weaknesses. The citizen will find it a useful civic guide. (Macmillan Co., N. Y. \$1.12 each.)

A careful analysis of the most important industrial question of the day is "The Future of Trade Unionism and Capitalism in a Democracy," by Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard. Data and arguments are nicely weighed, though, as was to be expected from the author's frequent pronouncements on the subject, the case is against unionism. While the views are not conclusive, there being another side to the question, Dr. Eliot's book ranks as one of the best expositions of his side of

the controversy. (G. P. Putnam, N. Y.)

In "Types from the City Streets," Hutchins Hapgood displays a profound admiration for what he terms "the aristocracy of the tough" and gives us an intimate view of the denizens of New York's Bowery, where Chuck Conners and his henchmen traffic in words and ward politics. To the student of people as they are the book will prove an interesting one, if due allowance is made for the author's slightly too eulogistic treatment of many of his subjects. (Funk & Wagnalls, N. Y. \$1.50, net.)

#### ABROAD WITH THE PEN AND CAMERA.

Max Vernon is a delightful traveling companion. Wittily sympathetic and reverent, he accomplishes the difficult feat of translating the almost ineffable glamour of Old World scenery to the printed page. Whether traveler or stay-at-home, "In and Out of Florence" will either revive old memories or give you groundwork for new ones. (Henry Holt, N. Y. \$2.50, net.)

More a record of personal impressions than a serious route book is "The Russian Road to China," by Lindon Bates, Jr. It is, however, an entertaining volume. The journey was a long and unusual one, into Mongolia by way of Russia and Siberia. He has supplemented his account with sketches of the history of the countries through which he passed. One chapter in particular, "Russia in Evolution," is a concise résumé of recent Russian political history. Illustrated with photographs. (Houghton, Mifflin, N. Y. \$3, net.)

#### A MODERN HISTORICAL NOVEL.

Although more than a decade has passed since the Spanish-American War, the American public is still very curious as to certain undetermined facts having to do with that little affair. School-book historians have given us stereotyped accounts of the war, dealing with dates and facts familiar to every one who read the newspapers at the time of the war. There have been many vague rumors and suspicions that there were significant facts in connection with the Spanish-American War that have been concealed or not generally known to historians. "The Storm Birds," a strikingly interesting book written by two prominent Washington newspaper men, Reginald Schroeder and Oscar King Davis, and signed under the pen name of Schroeder Davis, while one of the most entertaining and interest-gripping novels of the year, is a real history of a mysterious epoch in diplomacy.

(Continued on page 97.)



WINSTON CHURCHILL,  
The American novelist, whose works have attained as great a popularity in England as in this country.



GRACE LUCE IRWIN,  
Her "Diary of a Show Girl" is an intensely realistic and humorous picture of life behind the scenes.



ALFRED NOYES,  
One of the younger poets of England, whose work is eliciting favorable comment from the foremost critics.



GEORGE W. EDWARDS,  
The author and artist, whose books on travel are some of the most sumptuous of their kind.



E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM,  
Author of "The Illustrious Prince," a romance which jumped into the best-seller class immediately after publication.



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### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 95.)

C., Trenton, N. J.: I would not carry all my eggs in one basket.

J., Erie, Pa.: I do not advise you to speculate in either of the oil companies.

V., Charlesvoix, Mich.: I do not advise the purchase of North Butte or any other of the copper stocks at this time. The capital of the North Butte looks excessive as that of nearly all the Cole companies seems to be. It is an excellent property, and some have been purchasing the stock in the belief that ultimately a copper combination will take it in on a satisfactory basis. This may be so and if the market continues to react, you can try it as a speculative venture.

E., Kansas City: Distance always lends enchantment to the view, and a proposition a good way from home is therefore alluring. Money is being made in banana growing, and the price your friend is paying per acre looks reasonable. If he is familiar with the business, and if he has a contract such as you state with the United Fruit Co., the proposition offers a business man's speculative chance. It must not be regarded in the light of a substantial investment because, obviously, it has yet to prove its real commercial value.

E., Belleville, O.: I would not advise any one with very little money to buy a speculative security. Better buy some well established stock for investment. Or, put your money in a safe bond as many are now issued in small denominations. If you are bound to speculate, buy stocks that are listed on the Stock Exchange. You can buy one or more shares of a dividend-paying stock, have the shares put in your name and get the dividends every quarter or half-year and any advantage of a rise which they may have. 2. Corn Products Refining, selling around 70, pays 5 per cent.; Southern Pacific com. which recently sold around 112 pays 6 per cent. 3. John Muir & Co., 71 Broadway, New York, make a specialty of selling small lots. Send to them for their "Circular 110" on Odd Lot Investments.

NEW YORK, July 21st, 1910.

JASPER.

### Priceless Art Treasures for America.

(Continued from page 95.)

twentieth-century Lorenzo de Medici, as Mr. Morgan is sometimes called by Londoners, is impossible in a brief article of this nature. The miniatures alone catalogued fill a large book. While there are over nine hundred specimens of exquisitely engraved and jeweled snuff boxes, Mr. Morgan also has a collection of rare watches and lockets, well worth seeing. Nothing can be so beautiful or costly or rare that Mr. Morgan does not seem ready and willing to buy when the opportunity offers. One day he will walk into the house with a \$5,000 miniature, which he has picked up on the way and has carried in his coat pocket. Another time he may have a diamond-studded snuff box or an exquisite piece of carved ivory, which he takes from his pocket as a small boy does his treasures of tops and marbles, and with equal gratification. While many of the rarities in his London collection are bought en bloc, not a few have been searched out one by one and brought home by the collector himself. He enjoys nothing better than to find a treasure in some out-of-the-way place.

The old English silver in this collection represents one of the finest exhibits in existence. There are pieces of rare old furniture valued at over \$300,000 each, and the Mazarin tapestries, the lowest estimate of the value of which would be \$500,000. To make any definite estimate of the value of this vast aggregation of rarities would be impossible.

Many wealthy men are collectors, but not all are either judges of art or lovers of it. This is a charge which cannot be lodged against Mr. Morgan. He is said to find his greatest pleasure in examining his exquisite miniatures. These tiny masterpieces, many of which are in their original frames of carved ivory or rosewood or delicately engraved

metal, and some of them with a lock of hair at their base or under a glass cover at their back, are stored in cabinets containing drawers, each one of which is lined with white velvet and arranged to hold twelve miniatures.

The results of Mr. Morgan's activities in the collector's field abroad are by no means confined to his London mansion. He recently acquired, in Paris and London and in some of the large Italian cities, rare Chinese porcelains to add to his famous collection in New York. These are now on view in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York city. Mr. Morgan now owns what is believed to be the largest and best private assemblage of ceramic art in the world. The majority of new pieces in his new purchases are of the Ming and Kang-Shi periods.

It is said that every man that has attained distinction of a special note in any department of endeavor has always exhibited in one way or another evidence of an artistic temperament. One is a lover of rare old books, another of paintings, still another of coins; but each has his particular line of recreation in the name of art. With Mr. Morgan there are no limitations apparently in his appreciation of the beautiful.

It is said that in the spring of 1910 Queen Alexandra, with her sister, the Russian Dowager Empress, and several friends, examined Mr. Morgan's collections at his London residence. As they were shown through the various rooms, although accustomed to being surrounded with exquisite and splendid things, they could not conceal their amazement.

The American lover of art who visits London and is favored with a card of admission to the Morgan collections may consider himself or herself a child of good fortune.

✱ ✱

### The Swimming-pool.

WHEN all along the country road  
The dust was deep and white,  
And thunder-clouds were piling up  
With edges bold and bright,  
How joyously with lessons done  
I used to leave the school,  
And race across the meadows green  
To seek the swimming-pool.

A mirror for the bending skies  
In crystal calm it lay,  
Reflecting sweet celestial blue  
And tender tints of gray.  
With weeping willows on the brink  
To keep its waters cool,  
It beckoned us to take a dip—  
The shady swimming-pool.

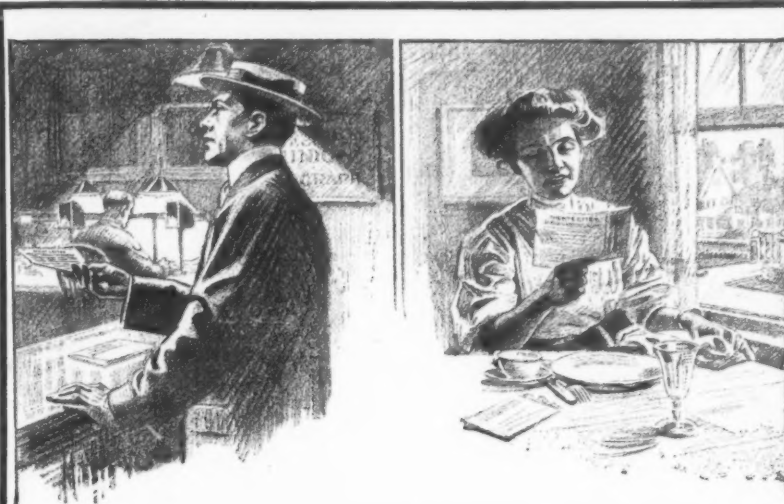
MINNA IRVING.

### From Car Driver to Governor.

(Continued from page 96.)

personal ambition and always for the good of his city, his county, State and nation. He easily became the Republican leader of his State, and twice, when he was seeking to elect his candidate, refused absolute offers of the United States senatorship for himself. Finally, in the heat of a State convention, he was forced entirely against his wishes to accept the nomination for

**GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.**  
Fifty cents per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles. For home and office.



## "NIGHT LETTERS" BRIDGE DISTANCE

The new "NIGHT LETTER" service of The Western Union Telegraph Company offers manifold advantages as a means of unabbreviated correspondence by wire.

It enables those who are traveling to keep in close touch with conditions in their homes—the "NIGHT LETTER" of information or inquiry being delivered early next morning.

Fifty words sent for the price of a condensed day message.

## THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Prompt, Efficient, Popular Service.

Governor and was elected. His administration covered the stormy period of the panic beginning in 1893 and was a monument to his statesmanship and wisdom, but upon retiring from office he found that his fortune had been swept away during his devotion to public duties, by panic and embezzlement by trusted friends and employes. Surrendering every asset to his creditors, he outfitted for two years and struck out for Alaska to again seek his fortune. He donned rough clothes and worked as hard as any common miner in the frozen north. He returned moderately successful, thousands of old friends standing on the Seattle docks for hours to welcome him home, paid every dollar with interest and died worth a comfortable competency. His later years were devoted to business, while always giving largely of his time to the good of his city and State. He was recognized as its foremost citizen and, more than any other man, achieved for Washington its enviable position on matters of national policies as well as its material progress.

He was president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce repeatedly, until last year he declined re-election, and at the time of his death was president of the Rainier Club, the leading social club of Seattle. In everything he was a leader, always leading absolutely unselfishly. Such a man naturally has enemies, but a distinguished divine who paid a touching tribute to him at the memorial services said, "What first attracted me to him was the enemies he made"; and perhaps the finest tribute paid his memory by any one was expressed in a set of resolutions by the Democratic central committee of Seattle, and he more than any other ten men had encompassed the defeat of the Democracy in his State for a quarter of a century.

Governor McGraw was a deep reader, perfectly in touch with the best literature of the world, a true statesman and

patriot, a lover of mankind, a born leader as he was a born gentleman and he never had a mean or sordid thought. No one who has ever felt the clasp of his hand or the charm of his smile will forget it or him.

✱ ✱

### The Month's Newest Books.

(Continued from page 96.)

One of the authors, Mr. Davis, was a war reporter in Cuba and had unusual opportunities to know the inside facts. Mr. Schroeder has long been a political reporter of note and a student of diplomacy. "The Storm Birds," therefore, is in reality more than a novel of entertainment. Following close upon the recent statement of Senator Dewey that the Spanish war could have been averted, the book will undoubtedly jump immediately into the "best-seller" class. (Moffat, Yard, N. Y. \$1.50.)

MORE SUMMER READING.

We know Stephen Chalmers more intimately as a poet. This romance of his, "When Love Calls Men to Arms," is a pleasant tale, sufficiently stirring to list it among "the first six." It is a tale of Scotland lovers of three centuries ago, saturated with all the romance of that day, colorful, even poetic in spots. (Small, Maynard, Boston. \$1.50.)

A good-looking hero, a winsome heroine, a dress-suited or uniformed villain, European politics and plenty of high-sounding, near-Oscar-Wildeish dialogue—stir briskly, and you have a Harold McGrath book. "A Splendid Hazard" is better than many of his previous works, which is, no doubt, sufficient recommendation for his host of followers. (Bobbs, Merrill, Indianapolis. \$1.50.)

"The Rust of Rome," by Warwick Deeping, is a romance of archeology and love, well blended to make an interesting story. (Cassell, N. Y. \$1.50.)

(Continued on page 98.)

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



## The Month's Newest Books.

(Continued from page 97.)

"An American Baby Abroad," by Mrs. Charles N. Crewdson, is a joyous tale of the adventures of a wee mite in foreign lands and her influence on the lives of some lovelorn people. (Little, Brown, Boston. \$1.50.)

Madam Anna Constantine's outlook on life seems to be through smoked glasses. Her "Ragna" is a brooding story, pessimistic, yet realistic withal. It is well written, brilliant in many places, and will keep firm hold of the reader's interest. But why pick stitches from the seamy side of life? (Sturgis & Walton, N. Y. \$1.50.)

"Raleigh," by William Devereaux and Stephen Lovell, is a dashing historical romance centering about the explorer and courtier. Chivalry, adventure and fervent love are the principal elements. (J. B. Lippincott, Phila. \$1.50.)

## THE FRENCH ROMANTICS.

A delicate subject well handled is "The Passions of the French Romantics." Francis Gribble knows the prurient from the spicy, so he discloses in his graceful style certain shrouded chapters in the lives of the "romantics"—George Sand, Hugo, De Musset, etc. The lover of memoirs and biography will find it charming. (Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y.)

George Sand will be always a mysterious literary figure. Her work can be adequately interpreted only when her life is known in its various stages. She was one of a diadem of brilliant thinkers, each of whom held radical ideas on society. What their senses craved, in that they indulged, consciously dissecting their sensations and baring them to the world. George Sand's life was directed alternately by heart and by intellect—seldom by both. Her interpreters have been many, but none has read the human document more understandingly than René Doumic, of the French Academy. His biography, entitled "George Sand—Her Life and Work," is a sympathetic but critical estimate of the effect that her life had on her writings. His work opens with the romance of George Sand's parents, the conditions surrounding her birth

and childhood and continues with her amours and the gradual maturing of her ideas and their expression. It stands as an acceptable model in biography and as a keen, impartial criticism of literary work. (G. P. Putnam, N. Y. \$2.75.)

## BOOKS OF DIVERSE INTEREST.

The angler will be interested in two publications of the Outing Co., N. Y. "Favorite Fish and Fishing," by James A. Henshall, is an intimate discourse of black bass, tarpon, trout, etc., with hints and observations as to ways and means. "Fishing Kits and Equipments," by Samuel G. Camp, is a complete guide to angling.

"Self Help and Self Cure," by Elizabeth Wilder and Edith Wendall Taylor, is a stimulating exposition of mental healing, showing how each of us can banish a large percentage of our daily pains. (Small, Maynard, Boston. \$1.75.)

A timely volume is "Children's Gardens, for Pleasure, Health and Education," by Henry G. Parsons. It contains practical advice on the utilization of vacant lots and city parks for the good of the children. (Sturgis & Walton, N. Y. \$1, net.)

## A Summer's Study of Economy.

BY EXCLUDING from computation payments to be made after the expiration of the year ending with June, 1911, Representative Tawney finds that the second session of the Sixty-first Congress appropriated \$907,000,000. Representative Livingston, of Georgia, places the amount at \$1,054,000,000, and Senator Hale fixes it at \$1,026,000,000. Mr. Tawney's figures show a retrenchment of \$102,000,000 as compared with his own figures for the last session of the Sixtieth Congress. But whichever data be accurate, in the public mind this will be put down as a billion-dollar Congress, and the estimate will not be far from correct. Mr. Taft's constant demand for economy has brought about various savings in the administrative departments and has cut down some appropriations, but as yet this has not made an imposing showing when the total is figured up. Postmaster-General Hitchcock has already re-

duced the annual postal deficit by \$9,000,000 and still further reforms in that department are contemplated. Savings of a hundred thousand or a quarter of a million or a million have been recorded in almost every department during the past year, and while these economies do not as yet foot up enormously, they do constitute sufficient evidence of the enormous opportunities to be found everywhere to begin to save. The individual who saves his pennies becomes rich and the nation that forces its hundred thousand and million dollar economies is bound to make a better showing.

The famous statement of Senator Aldrich that a business man's administration of the government would effect a saving of \$300,000,000 a year, and the assertion of Senator Bourne that with the employment of modern business methods in the various departments and bureaus eighty cents could be made to accomplish as much as one dollar does now, have spurred the President to a most earnest consideration of an economy program. For the Commission on Government Business Methods, strongly urged by the President and finally conceded by Congress, an appropriation of \$100,000 with which to carry on the investigation was secured. The commission will go carefully through all the executive departments and bureaus and show how methods can be changed so as greatly to reduce the cost. If the following instance of a reform just effected is illustrative of what awaits accomplishment on a large scale, it will find a prolific field for investigation: Adding machines in auditing postmasters' money-order accounts, which have now been introduced, will effect a reduction of five months in doing the work and of \$117,000 a year in its cost. As a result of the commission's work, the President hopes to have all the estimates in the executive departments shaved down. With the knowledge thus acquired and with conferences he will hold later with Chairman Tawney, of the House Committee on Appropriations, the President expects to formulate a plan for economy to urge upon Congress at the opening of the next session. President Taft's plan for a comparative study of the cost of production here and abroad by a tariff board of experts, his recommendation of an army board of engineers to sug-

gest all appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors and this Commission on Government Business Methods are all alike indicative of a purpose to get at the root of the matter and to give the country a thoroughly practical and economical government in the full sense of the terms.

## Telephones in City and Country.

WHILE cities, of course, have the largest number of telephones, the most remarkable development of the business in recent years has been in rural districts. On January 1st, 1910, the ratio of stations stood at seventy-six to twenty-four in favor of the city, but in the past seven years there has been the amazing gain of 563 per cent. in the number of country telephones as against 151 per cent. for the city. Or, to put it in another striking way, while in 1903 there was less than three-fourths of a telephone per one hundred of rural population, there are to-day 4.23 telephones for every one hundred persons. Those in the country who have once enjoyed the use of a telephone in their homes would feel terribly isolated without it, cut off from everything and everybody. In addition to being a business necessity everywhere, in rural communities its social possibilities are of immense significance. More than any other single factor it relieves the appalling sense of loneliness and aloofness.

Commissions on the improvement of country life find in the expansion of the rural telephone service their most powerful ally. Familiar to all is the enterprise of urban telephone companies. One of the latest evidences of this progressive spirit is the *Telephone Review*, a monthly publication issued by the New York Telephone Company for circulation among its employees. It is wholly educational, containing interesting articles on such subjects as the evolution of the telephone system, the use of telephone equipment on public trains, etc. In creating a finer *esprit de corps* and greater intelligence among the employees of the company it will accomplish its purpose, but it will prove a live wire of interest to all users of the telephone.

By James Montgomery Flagg.



Copyright, Leslie-Judge Co.

"A WIDOW'S WEEDS."

Photogravure in black, 12 x 16,  
Fifty cents.

By James Montgomery Flagg



Copyright, Leslie-Judge Co.

"WHAT MORE DO YOU WANT?"

(Our latest picture.)

Photogravure in sepia, 12 x 16, Fifty cents.  
Hand-colored, One dollar.

By James Montgomery Flagg



Copyright, Judge Co.

"THE ONLY WAY TO EAT AN ORANGE."

Photogravure in sepia, 12 x 16, Fifty cents.  
Hand-colored, One dollar.

These are some of the many beautiful pictures by famous artists shown in our new 1910 catalogue. We will mail a catalogue to you for *ten cents* and with it, without further charge, one of Penrhyn Stanlaws's world-famed drawings. Our engravings are suitable for every room in your summer or winter home. Prices from 25 cents upward, which brings them within range of every pocket. Send *now* for catalogue which gives full descriptions.

**LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York**

Trade supplied by the W. R. Anderson Co., 32 Union Square, New York

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



## The New Siberia.

SIBERIA lives in our memories as a land of hardship and suffering, a land where the downtrodden wretches who opposed a tyrannically bureaucratic government in Russia were sent to die, laboring under the cruelest conditions in the government mines. Behold a new Siberia, a land not of finality, but of promise. It has become a Mecca for the farmers of Russia, and each year many hundreds of them sell their standing crops and make their way with horses and oxen to establish homesteads on the government lands. The soil is fertile. Grain is raised in profusion and the farmers on the wheat plains are reaping harvests such as they never reaped in the home country. The government has begun to realize what wealth Siberia holds besides the products of mines, and it is making concessions to settlers who are willing to devote themselves to agricultural pursuits.

## Signs of World Progress.

THE POLICEMEN of the city of London receive from \$6.56 to \$10.33 a week. An extra allowance for coal is granted in winter and uniforms and equipment are furnished free.

Germany's foreign trade for the month of April increased 500,000 tons in import, or ten per cent., over April, 1909, and the exports 650,000 tons, or seventeen per cent.

The production of glass in Belgium in 1906 was valued approximately at \$19,630,000, of which the greater portion was exported.

A warship is to be constructed in Brazil by public subscription. Each member of the nation is supposed to subscribe thirty cents, giving a total of \$9,000,000.

Singapore is the eighth greatest port in the world. It is the gateway between the Occident and the Orient. Only four American merchant ships arrived there in the last four years. The value of the goods annually shipped to the United States from Singapore is over \$13,000,000. Isn't this an argument for an American merchant marine?

## An Overcrowded City.

PROPOS of the discussion of the cost of living in America, it is interesting to turn our attention to Europe. Our alarmists have cited European cities as examples of municipalities where the cost of living is alarmingly lower than here at home. Take, as an example, Vienna. The cost of living in that city has increased so greatly during the last two or three years that the government has taken a step toward easing the strain by a grant of money for the erection of cheaper dwellings. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year for ten years will be placed at the disposition of the local authorities for this purpose. According to the latest statistics, nearly one-half of the apartments in Vienna, which are all flats, consist of only one room, sometimes with a kitchen, but usually without. Forty-three per cent. of the whole population live in these one-room flats. That is not the worst, however. Not fewer than thirty thousand of these miserably small dwellings are occupied by six or even eight persons. It is easy to see the sad consequences of such overcrowding. Each year the mortality of the city increases alarmingly. In the crowded tenement districts 296 deaths in ten thousand are reported, against 123 in the better-class districts. Tuberculosis is Vienna's greatest scourge. Seventy persons in ten thousand die each year from this disease in the working-class quarters, as compared with sixteen in the other districts.

## Midgits of the World.

THE RACES of little peoples are spread widely over the face of the earth. Only recently came the report of the discovery of a tribe of pygmies in Papua. As late as 1891 Professor Marapa discovered a tribe of dwarfs in Europe, in the eastern Pyrenees. None of the members exceeded four feet in stature. It is supposed by some scientists that Switzerland was once inhabited by a pygmy race. Some evidence for this conclusion was the discovery of bodies at Dachsbühl, in 1847, while a few years ago a number of human skeletons were unearthed at Schweizersbild, in the Swiss republic. They were de-

clared to be the remains of dwarfs. In other parts of the world pygmy peoples are occasionally chanced upon. The inhabitants of the Andaman Islands, in the Indian Ocean, are dwarfs. The smallest race is the Hamy Negrillos, who inhabit Africa along the equator. There are several tribes of dwarfs in the Congo district and in the Similiki valley in the Uganda protectorate. In Africa are also found other pygmy peoples. A tribe called Akkas inhabits the region on the west of the Nyanza Lake. Remains of a tribe have been discovered on the east of the Upper Nile. This latter people have been described as the most primitive race on earth, since they possess neither laws, rules, clothes nor weapons of offense or defense. They are said to feed on serpents, mice, ants and herbs. Some races of dwarfs are considered as holy. In northwestern Africa, in the Atlas Mountains, a few hundred miles from the shore of the Mediterranean, live dwarfs whose height ranges from three to four feet. Their color is about that of the ordinary Spaniard. The Moors who live in the neighborhood look upon them with great awe, as they consider them mascots who bring them good luck. The island of Luzon in the Philippines contains a pygmy race known as the Aetas, whose average height is about four feet eight inches.



## Equal to the Test

Hold a glass of Blue Ribbon Beer to the light. Note the beautiful amber color. Observe its clearness, undimmed even when just off the ice—a severe test of quality.

See the rich creamy foam—watch how it clings to the side of the glass—more evidence of quality. Now taste it—a flavor exquisite—found only in

## Pabst Blue Ribbon

The Beer of Quality

Its the perfection of brewing—a table beverage that eye and palate and perfect digestion agree on acclaiming the best.

Insist on Pabst Blue Ribbon and add one more good thing to the list which makes for your health and enjoyment.

*Made and Bottled only  
by Pabst at Milwaukee*

You will find Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer everywhere—served on Dining Cars, Steamships, in all Clubs, Cafes and Hotels.

Order a Case Today From Your Dealer.

**Pabst Brewing Company**  
Milwaukee, Wis.

## Hunyadi János

Natural Laxative  
Water

Quickly Relieves:  
Biliousness,  
Sick Headache,  
Stomach Disorders,  
and

**CONSTIPATION**  
AT ALL DRUGGISTS



DON'T CUT OUT  
SWOLLEN VEINS, GOITRE or WENS, for  
**ABSORBINE JR**

will clean them off in a mild and pleasant manner. ABSORBINE, JR., is a healing, soothing, antiseptic liniment that strengthens and restores tonicity to muscular fibers of the veins; takes out soreness and inflammation—relays pain. Easy and safe to apply—no odor, stain or grease. \$1.00 and \$2.00 per bottle, at druggists or delivered. Free book, "EVIDENCE," gives detailed information and reliable endorsements.  
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 20 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

### ANTI-NICOTINE PIPE

Get the Pleasure Without the Poison! Trade The Pipe They Let You Smoke At Home! Looks and colors like most schaum. Absorbs the nicotine and keeps on tasting sweet. You never had such an enjoyable smoke. Order 3 or More Today.  
**H. MENCES**  
The Smokers' Friend  
128 Morgan Building, St. Louis, Mo.



## 1,000 Island House

Alexandria Bay  
Jefferson County New York

IN THE HEART OF THE  
THOUSAND ISLANDS

In the most enchanting spot in all America, where nature's charms are rarest, all the delights of modern civilization are added in the 1,000 Island House. No hotel of the Metropolis provides greater living facilities or such luxurious comfort—real home comfort—as does this palatial summer retreat. An amusement every hour, or quiet complete rest is the choice of every guest. All Drinking Water used in the house is filtered. Send two 2-cent stamps for Illustrated Booklet.

O. G. STAPLES, Proprietor  
E. S. CLARK Manager  
HARRY PEARSON Chief Clerk

FOR MEN OF BRAINS  
**Cortez CIGARS**  
—MADE AT KEY WEST—





# NAPOLEON FLOUR

## THE WELCOME HOME

Hurry the welcome to NAPOLEON Flour by asking your grocer to send a sack at once. You will never be sorry that you welcomed NAPOLEON Flour to your home.

Let NAPOLEON Flour be at home in every home—and it will mean better bread, rolls, biscuits, pies and cake, and better, more healthful eating in all those homes.

J. C. Smith & Wallace Company, Newark, N. J.  
 Taylor Bros., Camden, N. J.  
 L. B. Risdon Milling Co., Trenton, N. J.  
 Consumers Coal & Ice Co., Bayonne, N. J.  
 W. T. Sherman, Red Bank, N. J.  
 Horton Coal & Trading Co., Atlantic City, N. J.  
 Geo. W. Leech, Pleasantville, N. J.  
 Lang & Co., New York City.  
 E. A. Torbert, New York City.  
 Gennrich & Beckert, New York City.  
 Daniel Mapes, Jr., New York City.  
 F. Oschmann, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Martin Eymmer, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.  
 C. M. & R. Tompkins, Elmira, N. Y.  
 McTigue Grocery Co., Binghamton, N. Y.  
 Albany City Mills, Albany, N. Y.

The Hooven Mercantile Co., New York City, N. Y.  
 The Hooven Mercantile Co., Scranton, Pa.  
 The Hooven Mercantile Co., Wilkes Barre, Pa.  
 The Hooven Mercantile Co., Hazleton, Pa.  
 The Hooven Mercantile Co., Shenandoah, Pa.  
 The Hooven Mercantile Co., Ashland, Pa.  
 The Hooven Mercantile Co., Sunbury, Pa.  
 The Hooven Mercantile Co., Reading, Pa.  
 The Hooven Mercantile Co., Pottsville, Pa.  
 The Hooven Mercantile Co., Mauch Chunk, Pa.  
 Saratoga Milling & Grain Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.  
 Arthur Hill & Co., Amsterdam, N. Y.  
 Herkimer Mills, Herkimer, N. Y.  
 Hilton, Gibson & Miller, Newburgh, N. Y.  
 Hudson Wholesale Grocery Co., Hudson, N. Y.  
 Wm. B. A. Jurgens, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Geo. E. Palmer, Fulton, N. Y.  
 Granger & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Granger & Co., Geneva, N. Y.  
 Granger & Co., Hornell, N. Y.  
 Granger & Co., Jamestown, N. Y.  
 Granger & Co., Erie, Pa.  
 Granger & Co., Warren, Pa.  
 C. G. Meeker, Auburn, N. Y.  
 Boomhower Grocery Co., Plattsburg, N. Y.  
 R. H. McEwen Milling Co., Ogdensburg, N. Y.  
 Shenango Valley Flour & Produce Co., Sharon, Pa.  
 J. M. Wyckoff, East Stroudsburg, Pa.  
 Lewis Bros. Co., Chester, Pa.  
 T. H. Thompson & Son, Chester, Pa.  
 The Phillips Thompson Co., Wilmington, Del.  
 Penn Flour Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lebanon Grocery Co., Lebanon, Pa.  
 Witman-Schwarz Co., Harrisburg, Pa.  
 H. C. Beerits & Sons, Somerset, Pa.  
 The Hoge & McDowell Co., Washington, D. C.  
 Great Western Flour & Feed Co., Baltimore, Md.  
 Coburn Bros., Portsmouth, Ohio.  
 John Mueller, Lockland and Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Clegg Bros., Youngstown, Ohio.  
 The E. H. Frechtling Co., Hamilton, Ohio.  
 Bedford & Jones, Lima, Ohio.  
 J. S. Wagner Flour Co., Springfield, Ohio.  
 Lederer Flour & Grain Co., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Neely & Ferrall, Canton, Ohio.  
 Horton Milling Co., Ashtabula, Ohio.  
 The Durst Milling Co., Dayton, Ohio.  
 H. P. Cornell Co., Providence, R. I.

L. A. Wright & Co., Boston, Mass.  
 Arthur Chapin Co., Bangor, Maine.  
 McLane, Swift & Co., Battle Creek, Mich.  
 Carpenter Cook Co., Menominee, Mich.  
 Knoblock & Gluz Milling Co., South Bend, Ind.  
 Ragons Brothers, Evansville, Ind.  
 Indiana Milling Co., Terre Haute, Ind.  
 Shanks, Phillips & Co., Memphis, Tenn.  
 Chattanooga Feed Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 P. E. Holmstrom Co., Joliet, Ill.  
 Scudders-Gale Grocer Co., Cairo, Ill.  
 The Spink Milling Co., Washington, Ind.  
 Wilson Grocery Co., Peoria, Ill.  
 Burr Bros., Rockford, Ill.  
 C. B. Munday & Co., Litchfield, Ill.  
 Scudders-Gale Grocer Co., Quincy, Ill.

Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.  
 Point Pleasant Grocery Co., Point Pleasant, W. Va.  
 McCue Wright Co., Bluefield, W. Va.  
 D. Reik, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Wilbur Lumber Co., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Northern Elevator Co., Manitowoc, Wisc.  
 A. J. Umbreit, Dubuque, Iowa.  
 Morton L. Marks Co., Davenport, Iowa.  
 Kellogg Birge Co., Keokuk, Iowa.  
 Benedict & Peek Co., Marshalltown, Iowa.  
 Tolerton & Warfield, Co., Sioux City, Iowa.  
 Valley Mercantile Co., Hamilton, Mont.  
 Scudders-Gale Grocer Co., St. Louis, Mo.  
 C. S. Morey Mercantile Co., Denver, Colo.  
 A. Pierre, Oconto, Wisc.  
 Thos. Farley Co., Missoula, Mont.